BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1840. 3,220.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Twopence.

Agents in England, Mr. Richardson, Cornhill; Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

Bombay Gazette Office, Oct. 5, 1840.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions	Rs. 2
Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement	Rs. 2
Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I.	Rs. 1

FOR SALE.

TWO WOODEN PRINTING PRESSES, and old files of Newspapers.—Apply at this Office.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that if a sufficient Number of Subscribers send in their names to repay the outlay, a BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear in October, and be repeated *Quarterly* The price to Subscribers will be 12 Rupees a year single numbers 4 Rupees, communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office; Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs. 1
Ship's Articles	,, 1
Policies of Insurance	,, 1
Bills of Exchange, per set	Ans. 8
Interest Bonds	,, 8
Bills of Lading	,, 8
Powers of Attorney, each	,, 8

SALE BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW the 6th of Oct. Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will Sell by Public Auction at a House situated on the Beach near the Portuguese Church Girgaum, the Household Furniture of a Gentleman who has left the Presidency, comprising Silver and Plated Ware, Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Blackwood and Jackwood Furniture (the usual assortment of a well furnished House) Cooking Utensils; a superior Telescope, a Shigram and light Chariot, a break for two Horses and a variety of other Articles. Also a quantity of Superior Wines comprising Champaign, Burgundy, Hermitage, Clarets, &c.

No Catalogues will be published and the property is on view from this day.

AN EXTENSIVE SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

WILL take place at the Rooms of Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. on Wednesday, the 7th instant, consisting of several Bales of Grey and Bleached Madapollams, and Cambrics very slightly damaged, Chintz Drill, &c. &c. Manilla Cheroots; an Invoice of Hardware consisting of Watch Keys, Seals, Thimbles, Spoons, Files, Knives, Handles &c. &c. Musical Instruments, Crockery Ware, and a variety of other Articles.

AT NOON, any Horses or Carriages offering. After which a quantity of Berkely Cheese.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mrs. S. S. DE SOUZA begs to acquaint the Gentlemen and Public in the vicinity of Bombay, that she has taken the sole management of the Racket Court Hotel, and begs to solicit their patronage and support. It is proposed to have a Fancy Ball and Supper (the Supper to be laid precisely at 12 o'clock) on Saturday the 10th Instant, for the benefit of the House. Gentlemen who may be pleased to subscribe are respectfully requested to send in their names, with the amount of Two RUPEES per Ticket.

Bombay, 5th October 1840.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL, an assortment of well finished Double and Single Barrelled Guns, Rifles, Holster and Pocket Pistols, of Messrs. WILLIAMS and POWELLS Manufacture.—Meadow Street, 5th Oct. 1840. (*)

KHAN OF KHELAT'S JEWELS.

ON the 16th November next, and following days, between the hours of eleven A. M. and two P. M. Messrs. BLACKWELL AND Co. will submit to Public Auction, the magnificent Jewels formerly belonging to the above Chief. From the quantity and variety of these Jewels, it is impossible in an advertisement to enter into any thing like a minute description. They consist of Daggers of different sizes having superb Gold Scabbards, richly set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, and other precious stones; a magnificent Turban, Aigrette, and Collar, emblems of Royalty—set with Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies and Pearls, Massive Gold Chains, Collers, Armlets and Anklets, some chased and others richly inlaid with precious Stones, Lady's Ornaments in endless variety, such as Gold, Pearl, Ruby and other Necklaces, Head and Nose Ornaments, set with most beautiful and valuable Pearls, Diamonds, and Emeralds, Gold, Diamond, Ruby, Emerald and Pearl Earrings and finger Rings, a beautiful and Curious copy of the Khoran in a Gold case, with other rare and valuable articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS CASH, or a deposit of twenty per Cent, to be paid on the Lot being knocked down, and, the articles to be cleared within three days of the day of Sale.

Information will be given in future advertisements as to the Place where they will be submitted for Inspection and Sale.

Catalogues containing a full description of each article will be published without delay, and may be had of the Auctioneers. No. 10, Forbes' Street, Bombay.—Bombay, 5th Oct. 1840. (*)

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Thursday the 8th Instant, Messrs. BLACKWELL AND Co. will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms at the usual hour, a large Invoice of Dutch Toys recently landed from the "*Herefordshire*," Dressing Cases, Looking Glasses, Pocket Books, Ink Stand; Sets of Bengal Buggy Harness &c. &c. At the same time will be sold, a portion of the Effects of a Gentleman who has recently left Bombay, consisting of Household Furniture a handsome Iron Stone Dinner Service, sundry Glass and China Table Ornaments, Books, Culinary Utensils &c.

AT 1 P M.

A Chesnut Buggy Horse, and any other Cattle or Carriage that may offer.

Bombay, 5th October 1840.

ON Tuesday the 13th Instant, Messrs. BLACKWELL AND Co. will Sell by Public Auction at his residence near Tar Deo, the Household Furniture and Effects of Captain *D. Davidson, Assistant Commissary General* proceeding on Field Service. The same consists of Plate and Plated Ware, Glass, Queen's Ware, Books Pictures, the usual articles of Household Furniture appertaining to a well furnished House, Wines (*amongst which is a small quantity of choice Madeira imported direct from the Island.*) Porter, Beer, Dispense furniture, Culinary Utensils &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

(*Unless previously disposed of*)

A pair of handsome young Grey Carriage Horses, a Bay Buggy Horse, a Bay Saddle Horse, a nearly new Shigram, a very handsome Buggy nearly new, Carriage and Buggy Harness, Saddle, Bridle &c. the Articles will be on view from Thursday the 8th Instant, Catalogues will be published.

Bombay, 5th October 1830,

FOR SALE.—On Commission, a new and Valuable Collection of Books amongst which are British Statesmen of the times of Geo. IV. "*Soane's* Life of the Duke of Wellington," *Vernet's* Life of Napoleon "*Paul and Virginia*" richly illustrated in one Volume Imperial Gilt, "*Don Quixote*" 3 Vols. with illustrations in the same style, "*Lalla Rookh*" and "Arabian Night" with illustrations by "*Smirke*" Female Beauty as preserved by Regime and the Art of Dress, British Anthology in 8 Volumes, Selections from the Edinburgh Review, 4 Vols. Quarto, "*Montgomery-Martin's*" British Colonies 5 Volumes, bound in Cloth, "*Playfairs*" Natural Philosophy, Romance of History, "*Devights*" Thrology, "*Crudens*" Concordance, Landscape Album, Portrait Gallery of distinguished French and numerous other popular Works. Catalogues of the whole are in course of Publication and may be had of

Messrs. BLACKWELL AND Co.

Bombay, 5th October 1840.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Sherry (Pale)	per Hhd.	Rs.	300
Ditto (Brown)	do.	,,	250
Ditto (do.) in 3 and 6 doz. Cases	per dozen	,,	15
Ditto (Golden) do. do.	do.	,,	16
Ditto (Pale) do. do.	do.	,,	18
Madeira do. do.	do.	,,	18
Port in 6 doz. Cases do.	do.	,,	14
Claret in 3 doz. do. do.	do.	,,	20
Hermitage (Red and White)	do.	,,	18
Moselle (1825 and 1834) in 3 doz. Cases	do.	,,	18
Hockheim (1822) in 3 doz.	do.	,,	25
Rudesheim (1834) do. do.	do.	,,	30
Ditto Berg (1831) do.	do.	,,	36
Orinto do.	do.	,,	15

(*) HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

ADVERTISEMENT.

J. BARRON, Watchmaker and Jeweller begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he has received for sale on commission, some superior Eight day Clocks with steel chains, and solid Woodcases made expressly for the Climate, price Rupees 200 each. Also a neat assortment of Jewellery and Watches and a few Music Boxes playing English Tunes.

Meadow Street, 5th October 1840.

ALL PRIZES!!!

CADAURNATH GHOSE AND CO.S SIXTH LOTTERY,

On 234 Tickets of the First Calcutta Lottery of 1841.

1460 Chances at Cos. Rs. 20 each.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of			70	Tickets.
1	Do. of			25	do.
1	Do. of			10	do.
1	Do. of			5	do.
8	Do. of	1	Ticket each	8	do.
16	Do. of	½	do. do.	8	do.
32	Do. of	¼	do. do.	8	do.
200	Do. of	⅛	do. do.	25	do.
1200	Do. of	1	16 do. do.	75	do.
1460	Prizes			Total 234	Tickets.

This Lottery will be drawn at the Exchange Rooms positively on Saturday the 28th November next, where the presence of Subscribers is solicited to witness the drawing conducted to their satisfaction, the result whereof will be published in the public papers, Half Tickets may also be had at Cos. Rs. 10 each.

Subscribers from the Upper and Lower Provinces are requested to send remittances for as many Tickets as they may require which will be sent to them free of Postage. The Projectors engage themselves to forward such prizes as may be drawn to their chances immediately after the drawing of this Lottery.

Application to be made to the Projectors at their Office, No. 46½, Cossetollah, opposite Messrs. GIBSON AND Co.

CADAURNATH GHOSE AND Co.
Projectors.

N. B.—Whole Tickets as well as fractional Tickets of the First Calcutta Lottery of 1841 may also be had on application to Messrs. Cadaurnath Ghose and Co. at the following prices viz.

Whole Ticket	Cos. Rs.	114	each.
Half Do.	,,	58	do.
Quarter Do.	,,	30	do.
Eighth Do.	,,	15	do.
Sixteenth Do.	,,	8	do.

The above will be sent free of Postage and Commission.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND VIA EGYPT.

THE DIRECTORS of the *Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company* with reference to their Advertisement of the 4th May have now the pleasure to announce to the Public in India that the Contract with Her Majesty's Government for the conveyance of the East India Mails direct between England and Alexandria has been entered into, that in consequence they expect to dispatch for Alexandria on or about the 1st September next, the Company's New Steam Ship "*Oriental*" of 1500 Tons and 450 horse power, which Vessel will start from Alexandria direct for England on or about the 21st September next and thenceforward the "*Oriental*" and "*Liverpool*" (of 300 Tons and 464 horse power) will continue to start from England on the 1st and Alexandria on the 21st of every month.

The *Oriental* is fitted up with spacious accommodations for one hundred Cabin Passengers. A first-rate table with wines &c. will be provided on board and included in the fare which for the present has been fixed for the 1st Cabin £45 and £30 for the 2d Cabin for the whole route from Alexandria to England and *vice versa* and for the intermediate distances as follows, viz.

	1st Cabin,	2d Cabin.
Alexandria to Malta	£12	£8
Malta to Gibraltar	13	8 10
Gibraltar to England	20	14

an improved conveyance for Mails, Passengers, and Merchandize through Egypt is about to be formed, by the establishment of swift and commodious Iron Steam Vessels on the Nile and by extending and improving the means of transit between Suez and Cairo.

The Vessels will carry Medical Officers and the time occupied in the Passage home will be allowed in the quarantine.

Passengers desirous of availing themselves of this direct British conveyance home from Alexandria and avoiding the performance of quarantine in a Lazaretto at Malta or Marseilles will do well (until the transit from Suez to Alexandria be improved as abovementioned,) to keep pace with the Mail as nearly as possible.

Any quantity of Cargo may be forwarded through Egypt under existing arrangements in five days, and when the improved arrangements are effected in three days if put in cases of not more than 150lbs. weight and goods of any description can pass through Egypt and on to Eng-

land without being liable to quarantine provided they are put in cases of *wood, iron*, or *tin* only, and with ut any cordage, cloth, or other susceptible substance attached to them, and provided also that they are sealed at an Indian Custom House.

Arrangements are in progress which will enable the Company shortly to carry out a line of Steam Communication between the Eastern Presidencies of India, Ceylon, and Suez.

B. M. WILLCOX, A. ANDERSON, F. CARLETON. } *Managing Directors.*

LONDON, *4th June* 1840. (*)

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

COURIER, OCTOBER. 3.

The delays in the arrival of the daks from Calcutt[c] have as usual taken place, in the districts dependant on the Government of Bengal. If they had occurred within those of Bombay there would be ground for the unceasing tirades of some of the Calcutta Journals.

The *Englishman* alone has shown that a great cause of the complaints made against the tedious communications from Bombay arises from the unwillingness of the Bengal Government to improve its own ways. It is stated that a wish to induce the Court of Directors to support one of the Steam schemes of Calcutta has prevented the improvement of the route from Nagpoor to that city. An outcry ought therefore be raised in Calcutta on account of that wilful neglect; for weather the Steamers ply from Calcutta to Suez or not, it is disgraceful to find such delays taking place in the communications between the two great Indian cities. There was last year great dissatisfaction expressed in Calcutta on account of a Steamer's having taken her departure without the mails from Bengal, yet delays of a similar kind have taken place this year. This recurrence cannot be considered as a proof of improvemeut.

Sumbulpore is the general point of delay, for there it appears that heavy rains, thunder and lightning have great influence.

These observations appear confirmed by the simultaneous arrival yesterday of the Calcutta daks of the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th, of which the two first appear also to have been stopped at Sumbulpore.

The Nacoda of a Buggalow which arrived on Tuesday from Mocha brings intelligence that there were two French ships in that port, the one a frigate and the other a transport, having abundance of guns and ammunition on board, and that the letter was engaged in surveying the harbour. He also states that the French were engaged in erecting fortifications to protect that town.

The Nacoda further states that some negociations had been entered into, previous to the arrival of the French ships, by Captain Haines and the Shereef, the object of which would appear to be to obtain possession of Mocha by the British for a sum of 30,000 dollars. Some agreement had been made, which the Shereef, subsequent to the arrival of the French ships, refused to fulfil and on the strength of his new alliance told the British Agent, that if he did not like the presence of the French in that harbour, he might come and turn them out.

We give this intelligence as we have heard it without placing implicit faith in the details.

It seems strange that the *Sesostris* Steamer which left Aden on the 11th ult. should not have brought a full account of the proceedings of the French Ships, particularly if they were Masters of Mocha.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay Price Current & Mercantile Register.

Saturday, October 3.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

The Berenice Steamer, carrying the English Mail, did not leave until the 1st Instant, having been detained one day by the non-arrival of the Calcutta Letters.

The departure of the Mail is generally preceded by a slackness of business. Merchants being so much engaged with their European Correspondence, and our Market during the past week exhibits the usual inactivity.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—A few small sales have taken place at our previous quotations, and further arrivals must come in the Market before any change will occur.

OPIUM.—Prices are decidedly lower, small purchases having been completed at Rs. 725 ℔ Chest for best quality.

COFFEE, PEPPER & SPICES.—No large sales are reported.

EUROPE GOODS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—We are unable to notice the least improvement in any descriptions except Zebra Dresses, small parcels of which have sold at rather better prices. The sales during the week have been.

		Rs.	A.	P.
300 Pieces Stout Turkey Red Cloth	per piece	11	2	0
700 ,, Grey Sheeting, 38 yds. 36 in.	"	5	14	0
400 ,, Grey Longcloth, 40 yds. 40 in.	"	7	4	0
200 ,, Turkey Red Prints $\frac{7}{8}$	"	12	8	0
200 ,, Bleached Jacconets	"	4	5	0
200 ,, Do.	"	6	0	0
200 ,, Do. Twills	"	3	8	0
400 ,, Zebras	"	4	0	0
2000 ,, Lappets	"	4	0	0
300 ,, Turkey Red Twills, 28 yds. piece		13	0	0
1000 ,, Spotted Lappets	"	2	14	0
200 ,, Honeycomb do.	"	2	3	0

Do. YARN.—The following sales have been effected.

MULE TWIST.—8000 lbs. at the following; No. 10 at 5½; No. 20 at 6½; 30 at 8; 40 at 8¼; 50 at 10¾; 60¾; at 10 70 at 11½; 80 at 12; 90 at 13; 100 at 15; 110 at 18 as. per lb.

WATER TWIST.—10,000 lb. No. 20 at 7 ½; 10,000 No. 30 at 9½: 10,000 No. 40 at 11.¾

METALS.—Few recent sales are reported, but prices are steady for most descriptions. Some English Iron of sizes with which the market is at present overstocked has sold at 37 Rs. ℔ Candy, but flat Bars would realize Rs. 40½ per Candy.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVT. PAPER.—There is some desire manifested to sell 4 per Cent Paper, which must be quoted at Rs. 98, or about ½ per Cent lower.

BILLS ON BENGAL.—The sale of 5 Lacs on the 30th Ultimo at the Treasury went off with spirit at an average of 9 annas Premium, occasioned by a speculation among some Native Merchants. Some of the bills are now offering for sale at 5 annas Premium.

Do. ON LONDON.—The closing rate for the last Mail was 2s | per Rupee for Bills at 6 months sight and 2s | 0½d for bills at 6 months date.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHTS.—Are steady at £ 4 per Ton to London or Liverpool, but not much Cargo offering, altho' one Vessel has been chartered during the week at this rate.

To China Rs. 21 per Candy for Cotton and Rs. 10 per Chest for Opium.

THE WEATHER.

SURAT.—A considerable quantity of rain is reported to have fallen during the week preceding the 21st ultimo in the Purgunnahs of Cheeklee, Bwguara, Bootsur, Parneira and Surbhon, where every kind of cultivation, including the rice, was said to be in a thriving state; there were seasonable showers also in every other part of the Zillah, though a further fall was still required in many places for the rice fields; it was further mentioned that the hemp had sustained some damage in the Bulsar district.

BROACH.—The accounts from this sub collectorate mention that rain fell in showers throughout every part of it, during the week ending the 15th of last month; in some places, where the rice and other crops had been dried up during the previous drought, the cultivators had either sown the land afresh with Jooary, or were about to do so in the Hansote and Ukleser districts, the weather was favorable to every kind of cultivation with the exception of the rice, which both here and in the Ahmode and Wagra Talookas was in want of more moisture; it was further stated that the cotton crops were every where in a flourishing state.

KAIRA.—The rain which fell in every part of this Zillah from the 9th to the 13th of last month, was said to be sufficient to bring the crops to maturity; every kind of crop, excepting the rice, was expected to yield a fair harvest, if no unfavorable change in the weather take place before the season for reaping; the cultivation of Tobacco, it was added, extended to 14,797 beegas during the week.

AHMEDABAD.—The collector of this Zillah states that the weather was generally favorable during the fortnight ending the 22d of last month throughout and every part of this portion of Goozerat, with the exception of the rice which was nearly all destroyed in the fields not capable of irrigation, every description of cultivation was fast advancing towards maturity, and all fears of a scarcity were entirely removed.

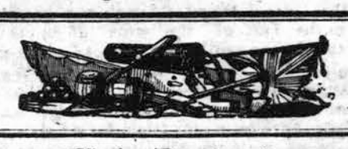
RUTNAGHERRY.—The fall throughout this collectorate during the week ending the 14th ultimo, was quite sufficient for every purpose: no accounts had been received from the districts up to the date of the report of the prospects of the Sugar Cane crops, but there was every reason to believe, the collector stated, that they were in a prosperous state, the prices of every kind of grain had fallen in consequence of the promise of an abundant harvest.

SHOLAPOOR.—The accounts from this collectorate which are brought up to the 16th of last month, represent a state of things much the same as reported last week; the prospects of the kurreef crop were generally bad, though in some places hopes were still entertained of their being saved; the sowing of the Rubbee was in progress very general, and the Bhagait or garden cultivation, and Sugar Cane plantations, were doing well.

POONA.—Very little rain fell in the districts of this Zillah between the 11th and 17th of last month, in consequence of which the crops were said to have suffered considerably and the price of grain had increased; the cattle in the Indapoor, Bheemthurry and Poorundher Purgunnahs, were suffering for want of provender, and the wells in the first mentioned district, used for the purpose of irrigation, were beginning to fail.

NUGGUR.—There continued to be a great want of rain in the sub-collectorate of Nassick during the second week of last month, and the southern Talookas of the Principal division were without any rain whatever; in the remaining portions of the Zillah there were some heavy showers towards the end of the week which enabled the Ryots to sow the Rubbee; the report adds that the drizzling showers experienced in the sub division had kept the crops alive, and that there was every appearance at the time, of rain falling there soon in sufficient quantity.

CANDEISH.—Some seasonable showers fell in all the districts of this collectorate during the week ending the 18th of last month, excepting Sooltanpoor; in some places they were heavier than in others, but the general effect had been to revive the kurreef crops, although on the lighter soils, and those last sown, it was expected there would be a considerable deficiency in the return; in the North Western Talookas rain was still much wanted for the kurreef crops, and in all it was anxiously looked for to admit of the Rubbee being sown.



Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to Despatch a Steamer with a Mail for Suez, on Saturday the 31st of October next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVED.—Oct. 2d, The E. I. C. Schooner Mahi, Lieut. John Bird, Comg., from Kurrachee.

Do. 4th, H. C. Steamer Frigate Sesostris, R. Moresby, Captain from Kurrachee 1st Instant.

Do. 4th, H. C, Steam Vessel Cleopatra, Lieut. F. P. Webb, from Kurrachee 1st Instant. *Passengers.*—Mrs. Stopford, Child and Servants.

Do. 4th, Ship Charles Forbes, Thos. Wills, Master, from Kurrachee 29th Sept.

SAILED.—Oct. 1st, American Barque Lema, B. Endecott, Master, to Manilla and China.

Do. 3rd, Imaum of Muscat Ship Caroline, H. Jones Master, to Muscat Buuder, Abbass and Bushire. *Passengers.*—Capt. S. Hennell and Family, 36 men of the Prince Regent and 64 Natives.

Shipping in the Harbour.

H. I. C. VESSELS.	H. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Zenobia.
SCHOONERS	Satellite.
Shannon, Mahi and Taptee.	Hugh Lindsay.
CUTTERS.	Sesostris.
Margaret and Nurbudda.	Cleopatra.

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Clarendon.	John Garrow.
Julia,	Madonna.
Crown,	William.
John.	John Mitchell.
Allan Ker,	Gilmore.
Westmoreland,	Amazon.
John Campbell.	Ellen.
Kingston.	Recovery.
Julius Cæsar.	Herculean.
Thomas Bold	Orleana.
Dartmouth.	Bombay.
Sarah	James Morgan.

COUNTRY.

Benares,	Maria,
Cauderbux.	Ruby
Pittamber Savoy.	Futhal Hair.
Caroline,	Westbrooke.
Sir Wm. Wallace,	Ardaseer,
Soobrow,	Cornwallis.
Colonel Newal.	Sultana.
Atiet Rahiman.	Lowjee Family.
Caledonia,	Charles Forbes.
Essavie	

FRENCH.	PORTUGUESE.
La Adele.	Brig Simplicia.

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail.
A Steamer	Sut. I. Navy.	Suez	31st Oct.
Allan Ker	Gillanders E. & Co.	London	dispatch.
Sarah	Grey & Co.	London	10th Oct.
John Campbell.	McGregor B. Co	Liverpool	3rd Oct.
Gilmore	Ritchie Steuart and Co.	Do.	5th Oct.
William	T. Jefferies & Co	Aden	immedly.
Madonna	Dirom C. & Co	Liverpool	20th Oct.
Herculean	W. Nicol & Co.	Liverpool	10th Oct.
John Mitchell			
John Garrow	Foster & Co.		
Ellen	Skinner & Co.		
Hannah	T. Jefferies & co.	Singapoor.	
Sir W. Wallace	T. Jefferies & co.	Calcutta	dispatch
Caroline	Aga M. Rahim	Persian G	immedly.
Julius Cæsar.	Foster & Co.	China	30th Inst,
Kingston	Skinner & Co.	China	
Thomas Bold	McVicar B. Co.		
Sultana	Metah Savah	China	
Recovery	W. Nicol & Co.	China	9th Oct.
Dartmouth	Dirom C. & Co.	Do.	dispatch
Ardaseer	C. Cowasjee	Manilla	Do.
Adele	Davoud Sassoon		
Fathal Hair	MacVicar B. Co	Batavia	3rd Oct.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.—At Aurungabad, near Jalnah, on the 28th Sept. Mr. Thos. Lynn of H. H. the Nizams Army to Miss Charlotte Truman, daughter of Major C. Truman of the same Service.

BIRTHS.—On the 2nd Inst. Mrs. J. Wilkinson, of a Son.

On the morning of the 3rd Inst. at Parell, the Lady of Wm. Boyce Esq. I. Navy of a Daughter.

Time of High Water.

OCTOBER 1840.	MORN. H. M.	AFT. H. M.
5th Monday	5 18	6 0
6th Tuesday	6 41	7 22

Diary of the Week.

Oct, 5—Monday.
6—Tuesday.—Faith.
7—Wednesday.
8—Thursday.
9—Friday.—St. Denys
10—Saturday.
11—Sunday.—{ 17th Sunday after Trinity.—Full Moon.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I have observed that the Markets of Bombay are very ill supplied, and that the Nerrick which are furnished in the Government Gazette are worse than nothing. I was very glad to see your Correspondent "RAM RAM" take up the matter, it would be a great thing if some regulations could be instituted. At present we are not only at the mercy of our servants, but the fleecing people of the Bazar, I trust my Dear Mr. Editor you will give this a place in your paper. I have the honor to be,

Yours obediently,
AN OBSERVER.

To Correspondents.

We have received a letter from "A FRIED TO ASIATICUS" too late to give it insertion. It shall appear in our next and perchance meet with an answer.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, October 5, 1840.

THE following vessels arrived since our last; October 2nd, H. C. Schooner *Mahi*, Lieutenant J. Bird, Commanding from Kurrachee 27th September; October 4th, H. C. Steamer Frigate *Sesostris*, Captain R. Moresby, from Kurrachee 1st instant; Do. H. C. Steamer *Cleopatra*, Lieutenant F. P. Webb, from Kurrachee 1st instant.—*Passengers* Mrs. Stopford, Child and Servants; Do. Ship *Charles Forbes*, Thos Wills, Master from Kurrachee 29th Sept.

WE have been assured by good authority that the News of Mocha being in the hands of the French is a mere report, and must be incorrect in as much as no French Ships of War are at present in the Red Sea.

FROM Kurrachee we learn that the remainder of H. M. 40th Regiment are to leave Kurrachee for Sukker on the 15th of the Mouth. The Politicals are most anxious to push on all the Troops as fast as possible to the interior. The reports from the Northward were that Captain Browne was still safe and hearty at Kahun, and that Major Clibborn having been reinforced had proceeded after the Beloochees into the plains, but had returned unsuccessful. A part of H. M. 40th were to proceed to relieve Kahun. All these are however mere flying rumours.

The H. C. Steamers *Sesostris* and *Cleopatra* started from Kurrachee together on Thursday morning and have had a fair trial of their respective powers under Steam, and Sail and Steam. The *Cleopatra* had the decided advantage of the *Sesostris* under Steam, but the *Sesostris* would probably beat the *Cleopatra* in a strong breeze with Steam and Sail combined. When the signal for the Vessels was made yesterday morning, the *Sesostris* was a head, but the *Cleopatra* passed and gained a Mile on her before she reached the rock Vessel.

We subjoin a correct list of the killed and wounded with Major Clibborn's Detachment in the affair of the 31st of August.

TRUE STATEMENT *of the number of Men killed and wounded in the Field Detachment under the Command of Major Clibborn on the* 31*st August* 1840.

	Killed.	Wounded.
Captain	1	
Lieutenants	2	1
Ensigns	1	
Subedar	1	2
Jemadar	2	
Rank and File	172	82
	179	92
Horses	56	1

OUR contemporary of the *Times* in his Paper of Saturday has the following passage in his leading article:

"We purchased the *Courier's* Overland, in preference to that of the *Gazette*, because it contained ten columns of reprint from ourselves, and consequently, with the additions we made to it, more closely resembled our own summary than our other cotemporary, who had mostly reprinted from himself. We could not help ourselves by any other means we could devise, and we can only say we shall take better care next time."

Now all we can say is this, that *we were applied* to by the Editor of the *Times* for a certain number of our overland extras, for which the Printer offered us *half a rupee each, just half price*, and which we *refused*, as we thought it unfair to others, and moreover were not inclined to buy, sell, and live by the loss. We give our Overland Dispatch to each of our Subscribers *gratis*, while the *Times* and *Courier* both charge for theirs, and they can therefore well afford to give them for ½ a rupee each, but it is an increased expence to us, which is scarcely made up by the additional Subscribers to the Extra at 10 Rupees a year. However we lost nothing by the non acceptance of our Brothers *liberal* offer, having like himself sold all our Copies though we cannot say that we sent away 50 or 60 Peons unsatisfied. The truth is our worthy cotemporary seems with Sheridan to understand the Puff Collateral!—*Vide Critic Act* 1*st*, *Scene* 2*nd*.

Puff. Now, sir, the puff collateral is much used as an appendage to advertisements, and may take the form of anecdote. Yesterday, as the celebrated George Bon-mot was sauntering down St. James's-street, he met the lively Lady Mary Myrtle, coming out of the Park:—'Good God, Lady Mary, I'm surprised to meet you in a white jacket,—for I expected never to have seen you, but in a full-trimmed uniform and a light horseman's cap!'—'Heavens, George, where could you have learned that?'—'Why,' replied the wit, 'I just saw a print of you in a new publication called the Camp Magazine, which, by the by, is a devilish clever thing, and is sold at No. 3, on the right hand of the way, two doors from the printing-office, the corner of Ivy-lane, Paternoster-row, price only one shilling!'

Sheer. Very ingenious indeed.

OUR contemporary of the *United Service Gazette* has noticed some remarks which we made on Monday last on the arms and equipments of Sepoys. He is however mistaken when he supposes that our chief objection was to "the Bayonet." What we contended for was this, that a Bayonet sword similar to that used by the French riflemen, and capable of being used both as Sword and Bayonet, would be a better and more efficient weapon than the present Bayonet in a close combat, particularly when the latter is fixed on the end of a musket which from its clumsiness and weight is certainly not the best species of fire arm in the world in the hands of a Sepoy. In European tactics where all armies are furnished with the same species of weapon, the Musket and Bayonet have been most efficient in the hands of the Soldier, but it has been said, that two Regiments scarcely ever met in a Bayonet conflict, and that one party or the other will give way when it comes to the push. Now with the Bayonet proposed by us, if we suppose a Sepoy's Musket to miss fire which they sometimes do every 3rd or 4th shot, an active Light Infantry man if attacked might unship the Sword Bayonet and use it as a cutlass, and be able to parry the cuts and thrusts of an armed Beloochee. With regard to a Percussion Lock any man who has ever been in the ranks on a Field day would perceive its utility at once.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

With the present bad powder and large *Pans* one man is continually burning his next comrades cheek, and thus becomes quite unable to take a good steady Soldierlike aim. Our contemporary agrees with us in the uselessness of the dress cap. For Service the Scotch Bonnet is a capital thing for Sepoys, and we observe the 19th Regiment wear them and they not only look very well but serve admirably as a night cap for a man, who after his duty is over at his Bivouac, lies down at his watch fire to snatch a hasty slumber, before the morn of strife which approaches, shall call him to death or glory. We shall follow up our remarks on these subjects as they rise to our memory as it is a matter of no ordinary importance that the Native Soldier should be as efficient as possible in the day of Battle.

With reference to the information afforded by "Asiaticus" in our last number, we have to state, that on further enquiry we find that the deputation to England of Mr. Ricketts on behalf of the "East Indian Community," appears to have been unconnected with the formation of the "Philanthropic Association" adverted to,—on which point our information has been erroneously derived, and we are happy that no animadversion can be founded on that score. But the mismanagement of the late "Philanthropic Association," has been a matter of public notoriety; and tho' it was not our intention to attach that strong meaning to the term "unworthy," which "Asiaticus" appears to do, yet the proceedings of that institution if not in some measure unworthy, were at least objectionable, or incorrect—Public bodies of men, especially those rising into notice, we need scarcely observe, should be careful in avoiding every thing prejudicial to their common interest, or welfare; the above Association, if we are not mistaken, was the first public transaction the "East Indians" were engaged in, and they had many friends and supporters amongst the influential members of Society who held high Offices under Government.

We are unwilling to [illegible]te any ill feelings in "Asiaticus" or his countrymen, to whose best interests and advantages as a public body, we wish every success, and whose cause whenever grounded on reason and justice, we shall be at all times most happy to advocate.

The Calcutta Papers are all taken up with discussion of a Trial of a Lieutenant Edwards for getting a Miss Donald out of the Orphan School at Calcutta under pretence of visiting his Wife (who was it appears absent at Barrackpore) by sending a Note to the School Mistress. Now this is all very bad, but we cannot understand why it should have been made a Military offence. It seems to have become the fashion to put a man on his trial for anything no matter what, whether a Military offence or not, and under that very latitudinarian expression of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman" conduct which ought to have been sifted at a Civil Tribunal is brought before a body of officers. We would also ask one question "who has gained anything by this Trial? Has the poor Girl regained her character, the School Mistress her credit for watchfulness over her charges?" No; only "glorious John" has pocketed 6 Months pay and allowances from one of his own Subs, who being a married man will find it difficult to subsist his Family for half a year to come. Had a Civil Court taken cognisance of the affair Damages might have been procured, which would have been some provision for the unfortunate young Lady, and Mr. Edwards's conduct would have been just as prominently brought before the notice of the public. As it has been, we think the advisers of the Court Martial shewed very little discretion. A great scandal has been created, discredit thrown on a highly laudable institution, a character ruined, and no reparation made to any one. We shall always be opposed to prosecutions of civil affairs by a Military Tribunal as we have seen much injustice arise from decisions which by the constitution of the Court are restrictive to certain penalties, and which in a case like the present seem to have satisfied no one.

The *Calcutta Courier* of the 19th of September says that "*letters from beyond the Indus*" have been received, announcing that Dost Mahomed had actually come to terms with Dr. Lord, but that there is still a doubt hanging over the affair. Now, yesterday a report was in circulation that the Dost had taken courage and having assembled some followers had advanced and retaken Cabul. We believe this to be pure invention but as we heard it we give it to the Public. It is said Dr. Lord had proceeded to have an interview with the Ex Shah at Kholoom. We can only hope he will agree to the offered terms for so long as he is at large on the frontiers of Affghanistan there will be no rest for our harassed Troops and no possibility of withdrawing them from the support of Shah Shoojah. We much fear this Puppet Sovereign will cost his Showmen a great deal of expence to keep his wires and springs in order. The Bengalees are grumbling for a relief but no measure of the sort appears to be forthcoming at least for the present. This bears particularly hard upon the Sepoys. The Europeans accustomed to severe climates will flourish in the cold Months of the year in Affghanistan, but poor Jack Sepoy will long for the Sunny plains of Bengal, his Family and accustomed Food &c. We fear that recruits will not be so plentiful as heretofore when continued Foreign Service is imposed upon one half of the Regiments of Native Infantry as on the Bombay side at the present time. The state of Our Army imperatively calls for an increase of several Regts. Yearly reliefs must soon be found for the new stations of Aden, Karrack, and all the other hot holes, including the *nice cool places* in Scinde. But where are these reliefs to come from "Echo answers where?" If it is to be done, why not at once draft whole Regiments from the Madras to the Bombay presidency. We have arrived at a new order of things in India, and the old machinary of Government must be taken to pieces, and a new one erected, and we should say if possible *by Steam*. The anomaly of a "*Tria Juncta in Uno*" Three Governments in one, must be set aside and a new arrangement instituted. The last Charter is now proved to be a very badly working machine, and the sooner it is got rid of the better.

We have just received our Calcutta Papers to the 21st of September, but we find no news confirmatory of the reported agreement of Dost Mahomed to the proposals of Dr. Lord, neither in fact any matter of importance. We make some extracts, but they possess no peculiar interest.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

Delhi Gazette, Sept. 23.

Our Letters from Cabul and Quetta are to the 1st instant, (the letter via Bukkur) and from Candahar to the 23d August. In Cabul all is quiet, though appearances indicate that the arrival of Dost Mahomed at Khooloom is very likely to draw us into further difficulties; it was expected that the Ex-Ruler would have come quietly in, but it now appears pretty certain that he is well supplied with money, and in spite of the protestations of the chiefs of Koondooz and Khoolum, who sent embassies to the Envoy, it is feared that they are allowing him to raise men in their territories and assisting him as much as they can. Numbers of men, it is asserted, are leaving Cabul to join his standard and letters are said to have been intercepted containing the most infamous and unfounded reports of our affairs with the Beloochees, while Ghuzni is to be retaken &c. It is to be hoped that the writers of these letters, if they can be traced, will be made an example of, in fact it behoves our authorities in that quarter to institute a strict spirit of *Espionage*, more especially on persons leaving the city.

Our troops, however, stationed at Barg Ghur, are within 80 miles of Khoolum and are enabled to keep an eye upon the movements in that quarter. It remains to be seen whether Dr. Lord will be successful in his efforts to induce Dost Mahomed to come in upon the terms offered him; but doubts are expressed as to his political abilities, or rather diplomacy, opposed to Dost Mahomed and his Clique. To get him into our power, by fair means if possible, must become our paramount and first duty for every day's delay will give a fresh impulse to the excitement which his proximity has already raised, and the approaching cold weather we suspect, will leave us quite sufficient to do in three or four quarters without being troubled with fresh disturbances in Toorkistan.

The first news of the arrival of the Ex-Ruler produced some symptoms of disaffection in the city of Cabul and there appeared some chance of a popular *emeute*, so much so, that Sir W. Cotton, always on the alert, thought the removal of some Howitzers to the Bala Hissar, from whence shells could be fired upon the refractory, might be desirable; but the Envoy deprecated any movement of the kind, and as the Affghans love *silver* better than *lead* the affair was stifled.

The Rajore campaign is talked of for the cold weather, but this, it is supposed, must be undertaken by a strong Brigade from the provinces moving from Attock; the nature of the country will render it a difficult enterprise.

A late letter from Ghuzni mentions that rumours of disaffection have caused very active measures to be taken for the defence of that city the guns are all loaded and pointed, the Artillery men sleeping at their posts and pickets are thrown out in every direction as the approach of Dost Mahomed has reanimated the hopes of his party.

From Quetta our letters, as we before stated, reach to the 1st instant, and up to that time no attack had been made, although one was daily feared. The 43d with two guns arrived on the 29th ultimo, and it was expected that on the arrival of Major Clibborn's force a movement would be made towards Kelat.

The *garrisoning* if not the capture of Herat is now positively spoken of by the Politicals as a measure of necessity, though we have heard that some of the Military men who know the difficulties of the march for troops, deprecate our advance at present. It will require at least 10,000 or 12,000 men, to take the place; including Subzwar, and Furrah, and to keep open a communication; however it appears something is to be undertaken very shortly, and Sir James Carnac is reported to be very anxious to give the Bombay troops a good share in the expedition. A brother of the King of Bhokara is said to be at Herat.

CALCUTTA.

Hurkaru, September 16.

We have been given to understand, that information has reached town, of Colonel Wheeler having had an engagement with the parties who lately captured Capt. McGregor's gun, and that the enemy were severely handled and completely routed.

We yesterday endeavoured to show, with reference to the trial of Lieutenant Edwards, that the Court did not altogether, as declared by the *Englishman*, "lose sight of the true judicial line of conduct, by which they ought to have been guided." We quite agree with our contemporary in thinking, that only upon evidence, bearing upon the actual charge preferred, ought a prisoner to be convicted. It is unquestionably, the duty of every Court to confine its investigations to the eliciting of such evidence as is calculated to prove or disprove the commission of the offences detailed in the charge, or what the Members of the Court suppose the wording of the charge to mean. With the interpretation, which other parties may please to put upon the words of a charge, the Court has nothing to do; being satisfied itself of the true nature of the offences implied in the charge, it has to elicit evidence relating to the commission of these offences, and by the light of this evidence to determine the guilt or innocence of the party accused. We do not find that the Court, assembled for the trial of Lieut. Edwards, departed from these fundamental rules of duty. The *Englishman* says, that "no one can read the published portion of the proceedings [i. e. the charge, finding, sentence, &c.] and come to any other conclusion from the wording of the charge—its palpable inuendos—than that Lieut. Edwards and Miss Donald went to a house of bad repute and remained there in guilty privacy &c." The Court had nothing to do with this—the whole world beside may have drawn inferences of this nature, but as long as the Court tried Lieutenant Edwards for deceiving the Orphan Management and bringing the character of a ward into disrepute—such being the only offences *specified* in the charge—and, upon undoubted evidence, convicted him, we do not see in what respect they are censurable, though people out of Court may have drawn a myriad of false inferences. Lieut. Edwards was not charged with having dishonoured Miss Donald—but with having dishonoured her "character and reputation"—and the Court scrupulously rejected all evidence relating to the former point, as it was deemed altogether extraneous. We understand, that during the trial, the prisoner was repeatedly told by the Court, that he was not charged either directly or indirectly, with having invited Miss Donald to his quarters, for any particular purpose. The Court had nothing to do with Lieut. Edward's intentions and as nothing had been proved against the officer in this respect he was of course held guiltless of all evil design, beyond that of deceiving the Orphan Management, &c. He was, likewise, told that he was not charged with having deceived Miss Donald, but with having deceived the Superintendents and Managers of the Orphan Asylum, and so fully convinced was the Court of the real meaning of the charge, that the line of defence adopted by the prisoner [tending to show that Miss Donald was a party to the deception practised on the Institution] was objected to, as irrelevant. Every item of the charge, as understood by the Court, was substantiated by positive evidence, and nothing really affecting the charge itself was brought forward for the defence. Our cotemporary is altogether mistaken in his supposition that the deception practised on Miss Donald constituted the *gist* of the charge, for if it had been proved [which it was not] that Miss Donald was a party to the deception, the recrimination would, in no way, have tended to show that Lieutenant Edwards was "not guilty" of the offences specified in the charge. It appears, that he himself fell into the error, which our cotemporary has, in this instance, conceived. The girl may have been much to blame—but that matter rests between her and the Institution,* and we do think that it can answer any good purpose to make it a subject of public enquiry. We may, however, take this opportunity of stating [as erroneous impressions on this point have, we knew, gone abroad] that the real object of the deception practised upon the Orphan Establishment, was the accomplishment of a visit to the house of Mrs. Dupuis, who, we believe, is a respectable schoolmistress. It may be added too—as a favorable circumstance—that Lieutenant Edwards had a child at Mrs. Dupuis's school; but these matters do not bear upon the charges against him, for it is not even implied therein, that Mrs. Dupuis' house was otherwise than respectable.

We think that it is our duty, before closing these remarks, to say, a word or two regarding the terms of "unqualified blame" in which our cotemporary has spoken of Mrs. Wyatt, the head mistress of the Female Orphan Asylum. We think that our brother journalist labours under a misapprehension, in this respect, very probably arising out of the insufficiency of the information, he has received. Our cotemporary wonders how it was that Mrs. Wyatt did not see anything singular in the fact of the note of invitation being written by the gentleman and not [as is usual] by the lady. But the fact is, that Mrs. Wyatt did not know that the note *was* written by the gentleman. It was in a hand-writing, which might easily have been mistaken for a lady's, and was not signed with the Christian name, in full, of the writer, but merely with the initial, or initials, and the sur-name. It is the general custom, we believe, at the Orphan Asylum for parties, inviting the wards of the Institution, to write to the schoolmistress and the wards too—but this rule is not very strictly attended to, and surely it is enough that a ward, of the advanced aged of 25, should receive a note of invitation, from, as it was thought, an officer's wife, for the schoolmistress to grant the necessary permission. But, says the *Englishman*, it is altogether *inexplicable*, how it happened that Mrs. Wyatt did not make any enquiry of Miss Donald, as to how long she had known Mrs. Edwards (for Mrs. Wyatt must have been aware, that it was a *first* invitation) or how it was, that that lady had not written herself." Now, this shows that we were not wrong in suspecting that our cotemporary has received either erroneous or insufficient information; for Mrs. Wyatt *did* make enquiries, and was told that the Edwardses were friends of her (Miss D.'s) brother. Donald had been, some time before, spending a day or two in the same house with Mrs. Edwards, was therefore no stranger to that lady, and could have answered any question relating to her. We cannot see, in what point of view, Mrs. Wyatt can be considered highly culpable, for having granted the permission in the first instance, though we believe that her subsequent conduct [as evincing a want of acuvity and energy] has been disapproved by the Management. This, however, is a different matter and we must now confine ourself to the deceptive letter.

"And" continues our cotemporary, "to call this a gross deception on Mrs. Wyatt, is *just to talk nonsense*." From this we must infer that our brother journalist has not read the whole of Mrs. Wyatt's evidence, for the "gross deception" of the charge does not refer alone to the writing of the letter. Mrs. W. stated, that when Lieut. Edwards took Miss Donald [or, as our cotemporary has it, Miss Donald took Lieut. Edwards] back to the Asylum, the gentleman told her [Mrs. W.] that they [meaning Mrs. Edwards and himself] had not sent Miss D—— back, on the preceding night, on account of the bad weather—and surely to connive at the girl's absence, for the purpose of visiting a forbidden house, and afterwards to tell the School-mistress, that he and his wife had kept their visitor from returning, because it rained,* was to practice something like a "gross deception," against the said school-mistress. But we think that we have already said enough, regarding the conduct of the Court. Our cotemporary says, that the "condemned party" is now "being wrongfully" punished. We think that we have proved to the contrary, but our readers are the best judges of that.

Hurkaru, September 18.

(From a Correspondent.)

Atrocious Murder at Monghyr.—I am induced to send you a brief account of a most atrocious case of murder, by poison, which was perpetrated in the vicinity of this station, so far back as May last. Had I not fortuitously come to the knowledge of the circumstance, the public would have remained in the dark regarding it. It is a pity that you have no one here to keep you and the public informed of the manner in which justice is administered in the Courts.

A woman named Nusseerun, wife of Umjeed Hosain, was accused of poisoning a young man, about twenty years of age, named Nujeeb Hosain, who was her brother-in-luw, in the latter end of May 1840, and also a female servant, nurse to the deceased. It appeared from the evidence produced in Court, that Nujeeb Hosain always lived together with his brother and sister-in-law in Mouzay Chourrah, Tanah Shaikparah. Unjeed Hosain was at the time absent, being employed as vukeel at Goalparah. Their father Umud Hosain had left them property to a considerable amount. It appears that Nujeeb Hosain was on the eve of getting married. After the preliminary arrangements had been settled, he was about to depart, some time in May. It is a custom among Mahomedans that previous to the bridegroom's leaving his family, he shall partake of a mess from the hand of his nearest female kin called *tundooree*. His sister-in-law accordingly prepared and presented the mess to him, which terminated so fatally. It is supposed, that the mess was poisoned with a preparation of arsenic, known to the natives by the name *sumbulkar*, a most deadly poison. A goldsmith from whom Nusserun had purchased the *sumbulkar*, proved to fact, that she sent to him for it, with an excuse that she wanted it for the purpose of destroying rats. No less than three women servants belonging to the prisoner, gave evidence in Court, and one of them named *Elachee*, decleared, that she saw the poison put into the mess by her mistress, though she, at the time, did not know what she was up to, and naturally thought that her mistress was seasoning it. It was further stated by several witnesses on the spot, which was fully corrobatated by the investigation of the darogah, that when the deceased are but a little of the mess, he complained to his nurse or *eye*, who had brought him up from his infancy, that it tasted very bitter and that he felt a pain across his stomach. The *dye* was pursuaded to taste some of it, and almost instantly after, both Nujeeb and his nurse fell back and expired. The half-brother of the deceased Munhood Hosain, alias Anhoree, who is complainant in this case, immediately informed the thanadar of the circumstance, who sent both the corpses to Monghyr, with his report, to the magistrate. But the bodies having reached the station on the third day after, were in a state of decomposition; consequently, the civil surgeon could not examine them. To the surprise, and no less astonishment, of the native community, the magistrate dismissed the case, deeming the evidences adduced in Court, insufficient to convict the prisoner, and the prisoner, was discharged. The half-brother, Maubood Hosain, has appealed the case to the Session's Judge of Bhaugulpore.

Since writing the above, Nusseerun was again charged with the murder of one of the female witnesses. Some men were observed by a woman burying the body of a female beside an Indian on corn field, who informed the thanah people of it. On digging the spot the body was discovered, with the appearance of having been strangled, but it was too much decomposed to be more minutely examined. This case was also brought to the notice of the magistrate, which, in the absence of proper witnesses to substantiate the charges, shared the fate of the former.

There has been more murders than one since, the particulars of which will be forwarded to you for publication when obtained. The present state of our police is too bad: for the last five months there has been no less than five murders—and thefts innumerable.

Hurkaru, Sept. 19.

Our military readers will, perhaps, have already seen the General Order, printed in another column granting leave of absence to Sir T. Willshire, and complimenting the gallant General on the services, which he has rendered to the Government, during his long sojourn in India. We have read this complimentary order with pleasure, for much as we have written on the Nott-and-Willshire affair, it is the principle, not the person, which we have condemned, and we are truly glad to see honor rendered by all parties—here and at home—to a gallant and deserving officer, be he of the Queen's or the Company's Army. We have been really sorry of late [all things considered] for Sir Thomas Willshire, to whom the reception of Khelat must be a source of deep mortification—mortification, the pangs of which, we fear, the well meant and well-merited laudatory order of the Commander-in-Chief will be unequal to allay. Though it cannot do all, it may do something, and we are sure that the whole army will sympathize with us in our joys and our sorrows;

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* Our cotemporary says, that Miss Donald remained "five or six hours," in Lieut. Edward's quarters, and did not ask to go away. &c. but she only remained there [as the charge says] "about four hours." and did ask to go away. It appeared that there was great delay in getting Lieut. E.'s carriage ready, and that but for this circumstance, the young lady would have departed much sooner. As for the girl "taking Lieut. E.'s residence on her return home, and bringing him there along with her," considering that *he* sent *his* carriage for her, and took *her* back to the Asylum, we cannot help smiling at our cotemporary's manner of stating the case—just as though the young lady had kept her carriage and picked up her friend on the way back to school!

* Lieut. E. stated something more than this, regarding his wife's intentions to visit the Asylum at an early opportunity, and by this, led Mrs. Wyatt to think that Mrs. Edwards was prevented by indisposition, from returning with Miss Donald.

and be glad to peruse the order in last night's Gazette, which, though perhaps not of equal value with the tributes, which have already been paid to the gallantry of Sir T. Willshire, will, doubtless, at this present juncture, be not altogether unwelcome to him.

Captain Duff, whose trial by Court-martial has lately excited so much interest at Bombay, has been *honorably acquitted*. He was tried for having "knowingly and wilfully given false testimony on oath," at Lieutenant Gibbard's Court-martial; and, though it was proved that such evidence, as was specified in the charge, had been given by Captain Duff, the Court "fully and honourably" acquitted him of having given it "knowingly and wilfully believing it to be false."

We well remember, that upon first perusing, in the *Naval and Military Gazette*, the evidence given before the Court, assembled for the trial of Lieutenant Gibbard, we were struck by the remarkable incongruity, which appeared between certain passages in the printed evidence of Captain Duff and the evidence of two other officers—we believed in the same regiment—Ensign Rait and Lieutenant Munroe—regarding the degree of credence given by Captain Duff to Lieutenant Gibbard's history of the Sawant-Warree Massacre, and the approbation bestowed by him on Lieutenant Gibbard's conduct. We must say that our impression was, upon reading these discrepencies, that Captain Duff had approved of Lieutenant Gibbard's conduct, and, subsequently, in a most cowardly and unbecoming manner, denied that he had ever spoken in such terms of it, because he thought that a confession of his real opinions might involve him in difficulties, or, at all events, create a feeling against him. We are very glad, therefore, to see that this officer, who appears, from the testimonials adduced by him, to be highly esteemed both in and out of the army, has been fully and honorably acquitted. The extreme length of the evidence for the defence prevents us from maturely digesting it to-day, in such a manner, as to enable us to offer anything like a fair opinion of the proceedings, before the Court-martial, which are printed, *in extensum* in the *Bombay Gazette*; but we have transferred a portion of them—indeed, the entire evidence for the prosecution—to our columns, and when we have re-published the whole proceedings, shall offer a few comments of our own.

HURKARU, SEPTEMBER 21.

The following is an extract of a letter from Gorukpore, dated the 14th instant:—

"All is quiet here, 350 Goorkhas have been enlisted for Shah Soojah's service, and are being drilled under their Havildar. Lieut. Mackenzie, of the Madras army was at one time expected to assume charge of them. On completing their numbers to 700 they will leave Gorukpore for the Khyber Pass. Some recruits are said to have been drowned in the vicinity, in crossing a river in progress to join."

ENGLISHMAN, SEPTEMBER 15.

The following bit, from the private letter of an officer who has had some years' experience as an Adjutant, strongly supports what we not long since said on the subject of the sepoys' cap:—Iam glad to see you advocating the disuse of the *villainous* cap now worn by the men. I confess candidly that were I to command a company on hill service, I would run the risk of a good wigging, and order my men to leave their caps behind them. In all parade work, too, they distract the attention of the sepoys *to an extent hardly credible*—a fact of which no man is more aware than an Adjutant who keeps his eyes and ears open. Reform it altogether. Sir Jasper Nicolls would indeed show himself to be the 'Soldier's Friend' (a proud title) were he to send these infernal head-dresses to the rear, for *that* is all they are fit for at of best. Talking of reform, I saw a letter lately in the N. and M. Gazette, pointing out the absurdity making Adjutants mounted officers, and giving them *pistols* and *holsters*, but no place to carry any ammunition in! Why should they not have a pouch and belt? Also do away with those fanciful saddle cloths. The *dark blue* is *the* thing,—at once military and neat.'

ENGLISHMAN, SEPTEMBER 16.

We are glad to find that the Army are bestirring themselves relative to the supersession by Queen's Major-Generals. A meeting was held at the Brigadier's quarters at Barrackpore on Monday, when every body at the station attended. Brigadier Reid being called to the chair, laid before the meeting three memorials to the Court of Directors, in order that one of them might be adopted, or a separate memorial be prepared founded upon all three. The meeting resolved to memorialize and to appoint a Committee to prepare the necessary document, if neither of those before the meeting were approved of.

We observe that Messrs. Thacker and Co. are about to publish, in the form of a brochure, Mr. James Hume's '*Rough Notes of an overland journey from England to India.*' A great proportion of these having been already published in the *Englishman*, our readers are pretty well acquainted with the merit of the work, but we suspect very few have preserved the files for the sake of future reference—and *none* have had the opportunity of perusing the notes which Mr. Hume made in Egypt, and subsequently on his voyage to Bombay. The present mode of publication supplies both deficiencies, and as at this period of the year many persons are preparing for the overland journey to England, it is well to give them an opportunity of procuring a copy of Mr. Hume's book. It is at once an interesting and a useful production.

We very much regret that we have been obliged to appropriate so much of our space during the last two or three days to correspondence upon the much vexed question of 'Comprehensive or Precursor?' We mean no offence to either the Horatii or the Curatii of the dispute when we advance it as our own humble opinion that they greatly overrate the importance to the public of their perpetually recurring controversies; but we think it right nevertheless to tell them so in the hope that they will sheathe their weapons and leave the papers somewhat more at liberty to occupy their columns with European extracts of general interest. The Steam gladiators in London, whether they rejoice in the names of BARBER, GRINDLAY, STEWART, JOHANNES or PHILO-JOHANNES make public their sentiments through the medium of pamphlets, which are noticed, or otherwise, by the daily press according to the view the Editor may take of the degree of interest attaching to the opinions promulgated,—or according to the amount of space it may be in his power to assign to such matters with due reference to the other claims upon his columns. We entreat of Mr. Turton and Mr. Greenlaw to think of this—and—if for the sake of unfortunate Calcutta Editors only—kindly refrain for the future from asking for such a monopoly of attention. They may be quite certain that nothing of importance to their characters or to the exposition of their views will ever be denied admission,—but it is somewhat '*de trop*' to expect that entire pages are to be given up to explanations, recriminations, and contradictions.

ENGLISHMAN, SEPTEMBER 17.

A correspondent in yesterday's *Hurkaru*, whose reasoning powers do not come quite up to his impertinent ones, says, in the first half of his letter, as follows:—

'The whole argument of the *Englishman, in re* Lieutenant Edwards, rests upon a gross misconstruction; for it so happens, that the charge in itself, is set forth in a singularly accurate manner, and could not possibly be worded more correctly [!] The *Englishman* reasons as though the charge had stated that the prisoner had induced the young lady to leave the school *by* a false pretence. Had *such* been the wording of the charge, the construction of the *Englishman* would have been correct. But with strict accuracy, the charge says *on* a false pretence. If I state that A, induced B., *by* a false pretence, to come to my house, it is to be inferred that I mean to charge A. with having deceived B. But if I say that A. induced B. *on* a false pretence to obtain leave of Mrs. C., to come to my house, such statement is clearly borne out, although it be proved that B. was as well aware of the untruth of the pretence as A.'

What wretched trifling this is, about *by* and *on*! The latter part, however, is the flow of mere dulness:—'but *if* I say that A. induced B. *on* a false pretence, to obtain leave of Mrs. C. to come to my house,' &c. *Did* the charge say that? Is not that something like what have said that the charge *ought* to have alleged? Next comes our Grandmother, and from *her*, be sure, we shall have something profound! Thus:—after quoting the note which had been sent to Miss Donald, our acute G. remarks as follows:—

'The handwriting of this note is small and *resembling that of a lady*,'—whence it is meant to be implied that the head mistress was deceived by the *writing* into a belief that *Mrs.* Edwards had written it. It is a pity that so ingenious an argument should be good for nothing! Mrs. Wyatt in her evidence, which is very clearly and frankly given, does not so much as hint that the was deceived in that way. She expressly says that the note's being written in the plural number—'give *us* the pleasure' &c.,—made her suppose, *not* that Mrs. Edwards had penned it, *but* that Mrs. Edwards was with her husband. In fact had Mrs. Edwards really written it, it is by far the most probable conjecture that it would *not* have been in the plural number. Again:—'the note was so thoughtful in its arrangements for Miss Donald, that it was not calculated to raise Mrs. Wyatt's suspicions' &c. The thoughtfulness of arrangement, on the part of a family to bring to a young lady to their house, consisted in saying that a bearer would get a *teeka palkee* for her! Is that the usual way in which one lady sends for another to pass the day with her, or is it a respectful mode of arranging the visit? As to the rest, our Grandmother twaddles away about a species of guilt which no one differs from her about the moral amount of, but which was *not properly expressed in the charge*, which is all that, in a legal review of the case, we have to do with.

ENGLISHMAN, SEPTEMBER 18.

We had the pleasure yesterday of inspecting some splendid specimens of workmanship by Messrs. Hamilton and Co., such, we own, as we have rarely witnessed, and which we strongly recommend to those who admire superior execution in the arts, and richness in jewellery, not to lose the opportunity of examining by stepping into their warepouse. Of the articles we have seen, the first which arrested our attention was a stellar head ornament, omprisng a complete mass of beautiful brilliants which is valued at 30,000 Rs., the large one in the centre being of itself worth 16.000 Rs. But the peculiarity observable in the jewel, in furnishing a satisfactory evidence of the superior skill of the workman is, that the diamonds have been set in such a *delicate* manner as to leave it almost difficult to say how they remain together, as it is only by a close examination that the silver in which they are embeded can be discovered, The next article is a hooka set, richly inlaid with gold, and beautifully covered over with ornamental work, which we think it would be difficult to surpass. Both the above have been made for Comar Kishennath Roy of Moorshedabad, and well worthy of him they are too.

Besides these costly specimens of the skill of the silversmith. there are two jewels comprising the insignia of the '*laaree Doorranee*' order of Affghanistan, made for a very distinguished individual in that country, who, adorned by the skill of Hamilton and Co., must infallibly eclipse that glare of the Court of Shah Shooja. The jewels—a star and a badge—are well designed and very preperly xhibit large pearls as a true emblem of the order.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, SEPTEMBER 16.

SUICIDE.—On Sunday last, a young man about 18 years of age, residing in *Tuntunnia*, put an end to his life by hanging himself to the ceiling of his bedroom. The cause of this violent self-destruction is not known, but it is rumoured, that it was owing to the licentious character of his wife.

HEEDLESSNESS OF A YOUTH.—A knot of Native youths went to perform their necessary matin ablution in the *Ganges* and one amongst them, more courageous and heedless than the rest, ventured to show off his skill in the art of swimming. He engaged to swim to a boat that appeared stationary at a great distance, which, however, moved off as he approached. He was too fatigued by the exertion to return back, and would have met with a watery grave, but for the timely assistance of some *manjees*.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES TO THE PUPILS OF LA MARTINIERE.—A numerous company was present at the La Martiniere College yesterday, at noon, on the occasion of the annual distribution of rewards to the pupils. Sir E. Ryan, Sir H. W. Seton, the Honorable Bird and Cameron, Col. Dunlop, Dr. Grant, and a number more of distinguished persons were present. The proceedings of the day commenced by the delivery of a sermon by the Revd. James Charles, of the Scoth Kirk. The subject of the sermon was the "Fear of God;" which the preacher inculcated and explained to the children. The discourse was really the profoundest piece of the description we have ever heard,—it abounded in brilliancy of expression, force of argument, and lofty oratory; nor did it lack the more important requisites of thought, piety, and fervour. The able divine lucidly expounded the nature and character of religious awe, and not only proved its necessity by every possible argument and consideration, but proposed numerous incentives for its practice. He also took an opportunity of delivering himself of some highly learned, forcible, and apposite observations, against the exclusion of religion from educational systems.

After the discourse had been ended, the rewards were given to the children: and these consisted of two gold medals—one for the boy's department and one for the girl's—granted by Sir Edward Ryan—and several prize books.

The children, then were removed to the eating-rooms, where were several tables laid out, with all the "good things of life," not excluding roast beef and pies, as well as a glass of sherry for each of the little ones. As might be expected; they all turned to with all earnestness, though, it is due to them to say with every regard to etiquette. On the demolishing part of the business being over, Sir Edward Ryan stood at the head of one of the tables to propose a toast. The childeren stood up to do due honour to the toast. Sir Edward Ryan delivered himself something to the following effect, for we give it nearly all from memory:—

CHILDREN.—I am now going to propose a toast. This Institution has been established with the money of the late General Claude Martin, who left the money for that purpose. General Martin then, shall be the subject of my toast. To him the foundation students of La Martiniere are indebted, for the blessing of education, and the shelter and comfort they here receive. They should therfore cherish grateful feellngs. Many of the boys who have a shelter and a home here, have been saved from penury, owing to the existence of this institution; and but for La Martiniere, many girls now here, would, in all probability, sink into poverty and vice. For the benefits then, that this institution has conferred on you all, you should always be alive to gratitude; and you cannot do this better than by your carrying out in your lives and conduct, the religious lessions which have been delivered to you, this day, by one of the Governors. Before concluding, Sir Edward Ryan also said, that some additional lacs of rupees were soon to be added to the funds of the Institution, and this would increase its usefulness and the number of its foundation pupils, both boys and girls.

The eating and drinking was shortly after over, and the day's ceremonies concluded to the gratification of all who were present.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, SEPTEMBER 17.

There are some very sensible observations in the *Englishman* of yesterday, anent the eternal correspondence between Messrs. Greenlaw and Turton, regarding Steam Communication. The *Englishman's* view of it is perfectly sound; for the public are little interested in the prolongation of the controversy, of which the tendency, so far as we can perceive, is only to retard the execution of any measure. What is it to those whose expectations hang upon the adaptation and adoption of *some* scheme, or what benefit does society derive from this squabble but even the titters on either side? Let us have the substance---all this sparing only delays possession, and denies success, or at least protracts it, either way. Nor is our contemporary much out when he thinks such *very* voluminous correspondence is injudiciously tendered through the medium of a newspaper, as it respects the readers of newspaper, and inconsiderately, as it respects their general purpose. Reply and rejoinder may be carried on *an infinitum---ad nauseum*, they almost are---till the tired peruser flings from him in disgust a subject which, left to simple consideration, would engage all his attention. We trust that the last words used, are not the prelude to more last words; and think the community is indebted to our contemporary for the plain, manly, straight-forward manner, in which he has denounced the continuation of the discussion in the shape it now takes of a newspaper correspondence.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, SEPTEMBER 18.

From the little stir that is making, and the lateness of the season, notwithstanding that no relief has yet appeared, we infer that matters are likely to take a favorable turn with Nepal, while the timely success of Col. Wheeler against the Beloochees, and the preparations for revisiting Khelat will probably reproduce a lull in Affghanistan. The Company is the most fortunate body of men on earth with reference to its territorial possessions. No sooner does Russia put a corps in movement to approach the confines of its dominions, than natural obstacles intervene to prevent the accomplishment of her designs. An expedition across the Indus gives us control to the very gates of Herat: but the paramount influence thus gained is risked, by an incautious withdrawal of troops, till the natives, perceiving our weakness, lift up their heads in opposition, and create a ferment from one confine of the country to the other. Still fortune, in the main, follows the Company's standard, and the resistance is only offered piece-meal, instead of generally. Partial disasters are retrieved by striking examples, as we are able to dispatch a sufficiency of force to make them. Of the fate of Khelat, there can be no doubt: and thus, although we have been exposed to a degree that brings censure justly home to the authorities, the Star of John Company retains its ascendant, in spite of the blundering policy which left to chance, what never ought to have been so committed. Of Colonel Wheeler's promptitude we cannot speak in terms more favorable than the occasion demands. The effect of his triumph will be felt throughout Affghanistan; for it has happened at the precise moment that demonstrates all its value. In the flush and pride of recent victory, the Beloochees have received a memorable check, and must now be sensible that, in truth, there is no security but in submission. Their strongholds have failed to protect them, and vengeance has fallen on their heads: nor is it the least gratifying portion of this intelligence, that the attempt has been attended with so slight a cost of life to our own people. Followed up as this is to be, by operations against the son of Mehrab Khan, we are satisfied that the preservation of future tranquitity will become an easy task, if our rulers only use the caution of *not tempting* the disaffected. All that is now wanting is a comfortable report from China; and this too, under the luck of our masters, we may shortly expect to be greeted with. Truly the *Companeeka nuseeb* is a brilliant one.

Yet with all these turns in our favor, much will remain to be done, before it can be said that we have made the most of our position. The vast sums expended upon Herat will only serve the purposes of our enemy, if any other than British influence is allowed to prevail. The minister, there is said to be of an intriguing and even hostile disposition. Has this been enquired into? and what steps are we prepared to take if it should prove that such is really the case? The only gate to Hindusthan, for an enemy coming from the West, is Herat--nor can we deem ourselves secure from invasion, till the garrison owes obedience to British authority---that is, an obedience similar to what is exacted from the subjects of Shah Soojah. We do not think there is any immediate danger, even though the Russians should recommence their march; but we ought always to look at the possibility, and retain an attitude which would, at any moment, enable us to take the lead, with a strength that left native opposition altogether hopeless. Doubtful friends at Herat, are as bad as decided foes---to prevent the machinations of the first, and to repel the endeavours of the second, a commanding force must be kept on foot in Affghanistan. The warning may be thrown away, just now. Yet it is not difficult to foresee, that the hour will come, when the validity of the assertion is not to be disputed. May our rulers be wise enough to take time by the firelock.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, SEPTEMBER 19.

In another column our readers will find the report of a fatuous attempt said to be made by a butterman to impose upon the Magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs. Unless the man was really a fool of the first water, he could not have seriously harboured the mad design of foisting on the worthy Magistrate lines indited by an illiterate sircar, as the production of the Commander-in-Chief. For the alleged fault he is sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour, an infliction which the poor fellow will, no doubt, deem a little too hard, considering the circumstance under which these forged documents generally originate. A man who has been churning milk all his life, contented to prosecute the even tenor of his way to his latest day, is of a sudden by some hint or suggestion as to the facility by which a man pushes his fortunes under the auspices of the Company, roused from his calm pursuits. That feeling, known by the name of ambition, long slumbering in dormancy, is of a sudden ignited, and he opens his eyes to scan on all sides, in order to avail himself of the Shakespearian tide that leads on to fortune. He makes enquiry to ascertain the ways and the means by which some of his fellows have been elevated.—and there is no lack of neighbours to point at some Ramchund or Peer Bux, who from being simple goatherds or tobacco venders, realized that el dorado some ten or fifteen thousand rupees—and all through that effective instrument, a simple letter from a great man by which they had been enabled to overcome all difficulties. There is now a living impulse within him—the spirit of "going ahead" moves him; and he, who erst limited all his thoughts and cogitations to milk and butter, now finds prospects bright—and consequently over-anxious to butter his own bread. In the pursuit of his object he is eternally, boring his customers for letters recommendatory to some great man or other, who is likely to do his job. Finding that he has failed in obtaining a letter of this kind, he has recourse to such of his friends and neighbours as have the cunning in their hands, to shape and form those epistles to the great in the best way they possibly can. This man we have not the least doubt went to some knavish sircar or other with a rupee or two for a writing of this kind, but the knight of the pen, probably scorning the ordinary mole by which one man applies to the other—or perhaps stimulated by an additional rupee—or with a view to laugh at the beard of the party applied to—or to fathom the gullibility of his victim, took a higher flight, and tacked to the epistle a name which, if not of the very first, is at least that of the second man in the country. And that again by some proxy named E. Nicolls, who is evidently meant to stand in the place of a relation to the Commander-in-Chief, but in what degree or by what remove is left to that grand solver of all kindred problems—conjecture. It appears to us the writer must have been directed to insert in the application the circumstance of the applicant being the important personage, who butters the bread of the Commander-in Chief; but, as we supposed before, disdaining to restrict himself to any matter of fact thing so humble, he, with the characteristic pride of penmanship so peculiar to sircars, endeavoured to make the experiment whether he could not impose his pot hooks and syntactical arrangements on the East India Company's Judges, as the genuine flourishes of Sir Jasper. From the general ignorance and artlessness of men of the prisoner's stamp however, it is tolerably certain, he must have been imposed upon by some knave of a sircar; and to victimize a gull—a dupe, by a three month's imprisonment with hard labour, does not well square with our notions of equity and good conscience The attempt to run away is a proof of nothing more than an apprehension in the man, that the statement, which he supposed to be in the document as regards his connection with the Commander-in-Chief, would be subject to a little unpleasant shifting. In this construction we are borne out by the system which obtains in this country of using fabricated testimonials of characters; and even where these testimonials are genuine, they are let out at so much the job. The sentence, all these circumstances considered, appears to be a little severe—to say nothing of the blighted prospects and overturned hopes of the more deceived than deceiving butterman.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, SEPT. 21.

We understand that the late agitation of the abuses attendant on allowing Government clerks to trade at Moulmein, has only led to their partial removal; and that from the easy nature of some of the heads of the place, the greater part of the assistants are pursuing their commercial objects with unabated vigour. A letter under the signature of LOOK, in Saturday's *Hurkaru*, adds a few items to the information we had long ago received on the subject. Referring to what has already transpired, the fact of their official position being improperly made instrumental in the promotion of their mercantile views, is placed beyond all doubt, and it is time, therefore, that some more stringent measures than those lately adopted, should be brought into requisition. It is far from our intention to advocate the narrow-minded policy of imposing unnecessary and rigorous restriction against the adoption of legitimate means to augment their pecuniary resources; but when these means are shewn to clash with the interests of the greatest number, justice calls for their immediate extirpation. This would not have been so imperiously called for, had not the fact before stated, of the unfair advantages taken by the clerks, been too prominent to escape notice Besides it must necessarily follow that to the same extent to which an official devotes his time and attention to extraneous occupation, must there be a drawback on the discharge of his public functions. A man can but go through a certain quantum of labour,—the imposition of more would not only embarrass him, but leave traces of imperfection on all his performances. The way in which a clerk would manage his duties if to them were superadded those concomitants of ship-building, may be easily imagined. There can be little doubt as to matters being speedily rectified on their being brought before the proper authorities; and right glad are we to find that reform has already commenced its salutary work.

COURIER, SEPT. 12.

Opportunity was not ours to read, with the requisite attention, the Report of the New Bengal Steam Fund, and of the consequent discussion, to enable us to remark upon the subject yesterday; and now that we have had the requisite leisure, our notice will be very brief.

We congratulate India upon the prospect, confirmed by the statemen ts elicited during the discussion, because that prospect present to our view the speedy establishment of an efficient, connected line of Steamers from hence to Suez, and from Alexandria to England. It even seems that now there will be a race to ascertain whose will be the first boat on our side the Isthmus—an Oriental, a Comprehens ive, or a Precursor—that is, if they all persist to the last in keeping

up their Steam separately. It promises to be a fair race, for on the 4th of July the Precursor Steam Vessel, according to Capt. Thomson's letter, had not got even her keel laid down.

As to the attack made by Mr. Turton on the Comprehensives; the charge of jobbing; the attempt to deprecate Mr. Curtis's knowledge of the requisites for a successful Steam Communication with India, and sundry other little letting-offs of high-pressure Steam, the less that is said about them the better. Indeed we think that all Precursors when talking about Steamers ought to be excused for being a little excited and vociferous. We cry out ourselves when we have burnt our fingers;—"it's human nature;" but at the same time we must say that if Mr. Turton was so well aware Mr. Curtis was jobbing, he ought not to have exposed it long since—the warning ought not to have been left to appear as the last shift. We will say, moreover, that Mr. Curtis, Captain Barber, Captain Henderson, Mr. Greenlaw, Major Forbes, and others on the part of the Comprehensives will, perhaps, be considered by the public as, probably, knowing *nearly* as much as any gentlemen who support the Precursors.

Of Mr. Greenlaw's reply we will be equally short; he shewed that Mr. Turton was once a Comprehensive—but that, his friends will say, is nothing, because repentance can be denied to no man. The shewing that the Precursors have hindered the onward progress of the Comprehensives, and by the want of unanimity checked altogether the establishment of Steamers is a heavier accusation, and, however unintentional, we think a true one.

To those who adhere to considerations of absolute import only, these skirmishings will appear trivial, and with such matter-of-fact people we agree; for the question after all is—"To which shall we subscribe?" and there can be but one answer now—"To THE COMPREHENSIVES." They have weathered all difficulties—the opposition of enemies—the secession of friends—and these having returned, they now form the strongest body, and certainly have for their object the most complete scheme.

In conclusion we must for the hundredth time express our regret that there is any dissension at all among those who have the same object in view, and who we sincerely believe are actuated by the same sound motives—but we fear that all the admonitions offered by ourselves and brethren, will have no more powerful influence than the Irishman's advice to his master's two gamecocks when he cooped them together—"Don't fight, ye spalpeens, ye're both on the same side.

COURIER, SEPTEMBER 16.

With one expedition actually on foot, the prospect of a commotion with Nepal, and the certainty that affairs are taking any but a favorable turn in Afghanisthan, how is it that our Government conceives it can maintain its views, without a strong military augmentation? Not only does it look to carry on distant operations, but it is preparing for probable struggle nearer home; while the condition of Shah Sujah's dominions demand instant, and no inconsiderable reinforcement of troops, to preserve their integrity. And all this, it is expected, will be accomplished by an army already diminished to so low an ebb as [illegible] protection of our own provinces—being purposely reduced to that point, in order to save as much money as may be consistent with actual security. It has been said that the Governor General is vested with discretional power to raise more troops. The addition of fresh Corps may involve a responsibility which he is unwilling to incur: and many things must be taken into consideration, before we can decide that his hesitation—supposing the report to be true—is matter for condemnation. Admitting this, we still think the present condition of surrounding circumstances would justify much of departure from caution, as, at least, to warrant a resolution of placing the Military arm upon its full war establishment. We *are* at war; have a likelihood of hostilities in second quarter; and are imperatively called upon to give assistance to the monarch we have restored, and on whose restoration we so lately plumed ourselves. If the Regiments left in Afghanisthan had been of the full war strength, they would then have presented themselves in something like numbers capable of undertaking those detached operations which, of necessity, have now been entrusted to the execution of sections from them, numerically inadequate to the assigned task. On the same principle, every Corps, ordered down to reinforce, would carry with it a power that *would tell*—gaining an accession of forty per cent. in men, and rendering respectable, on all points of view, the succours we are pushing onward to recover losses, and repair the mischiefs caused by our too evident weakness. Let us a moment reflect upon the consequence of this increase. A mofussil contemporary states, that a strong Brigade has been required from Hindhan. This, to be strong—cannot consist of less than three Regiments—making a difference of *six hundred bayonets*, or something more than half a Regiment, *in every three*. What would the result, if a force of 8 or 10 Corps were ordered out for service against Nepal? and again, taking at the increase as common, which of course it would be if determined upon at all, to the three Presidencies, what would be the amount of methen added, and disposable for general service whatever quarter danger might threaten? But even this done, by the blessed effects of our prevailing system there would remain a paucity of officers, which nothing but reference to England could correct. However, it is still an object to obtain all that *is* in our power; and since it is manifest, that numbers, deemed adequate only to periods of entire peace, and intentionally curtailed to meet the current occasions of such a state, cannot be sufficient for the exigencies of more troubled times, without leaving a great portion of our territories exposed to the hazard of disaster, from internal disturbance, and the state itself debarred of the means of instantly punishing the refractory, and repressing the spirit of turbulence and intrigue, there is abundant reason—reason that may not be denied—for an increase of the kind alluded to. We are engaged in multifarious, and extensive, and *remote* operations—such as, if neglected, will surely entail double cost and trouble to re-establish; and as peace establishments were never contemplated for other than peaceful periods, (it would be hard to denominate the present as peaceful) and we live in the midst of warlike preparations, we can only admire that Goevrnment continues blind to the necessity of Military additions, or vacillates on the propriety of making them, *if it is not so.*

COURIER, SEPT. 19.

We have seen latters from beyond the Indus, announcing that Dost Mahomed, grown weary of the hopeless guerilla kind of warfare he has continued to wage since his expulsion from the Cabool musnud, had actually come to terms, and returned to the seat of his former authority, But we have reason to feel assured, although this may be, and probably is the truth at the time we are now writing, that yet, when those letters were penned, it was only a matter of expectation. All that we feel justified in stating as certain, at present, is that Dost Mahomed having advanced as far as Koolum had sent to Cabool to enquire upon what terms he would be received in amity. Dr. Lord, our Political Agent, had promptly proceeded to a personal interview and to offer terms, but no news to be relied upon has been received since relative to the issue. Of the nature of that issue we have little doubt, because, we believe, it is to the interest of all parties to come to an accommodation. So long as the British flag waves by the side of Shah Soojah's, so long is the subversion of his dynasty hopeless; whilst, on the other hand so long as Dost Mahomed is in hostility upon or within the Cabool frontier, connected as he is by family relations with some, and favored by all who delight in warfare, confusion and change, so long must he be a source of annoyance, and disturbance to the Shah. It is to our interest that the last named contingency should cease, and consequently we think it not improbable that at no distant date Dost Mahomed will be a resident with his family at Lucknow, or elsewhere, with a pension of some two lacks of rupees paid by the Shah and guaranteed by the British Government. When this has been completed, then will be effected one of the most influential movements towards the establishment and continuance of peace in that quarter that has occurred since our army crossed the Indus.

The complaint is often very loud against the application of the English Law to the Mofussil district, but we are quite sure that if some of the Magistrates in those districts knew a little more of that Law, and were a little more under the control of our Supreme Court, it would be extremely advantageous to all the parties concerned. Three cases have lately been brought to our notice upon which we wish briefly to comment.

In the first a European, the constable himself, had his house robbed. He succeeded in detecting the property in a native's house—he seized it and took it home, upon which the thief was sufficiently impudent to complain to the Magistrate of the forcible entry and seizure of the property, and the constable was obliged to restore his *own* property to the thief—though that it was his property there was no doubt, and indeed it could be sworn to.

Now here the Magistrate was undoubtedly right in reprimanding the constable for breaking into the native's dwelling, and might have punished him by suspension or dismissal, but to restore to the thief the goods which he had stolen was one of the grossest mistakes which he, as a dispenser of justice, could commit.

[illegible] where a murder was committed by a Portuguese on the body of a woman about 12 o'clock at night; the European constable on being informed of it immediately proceeded to the spot and took the murderer into custody,—but on his producing him at the Magistrate's Court, the constable was reprimanded for acting as he had done without first receiving an order from the Magistrate.

Such a reprimand was unjust and altogether erroneous, for a constable need have no warrant to capture any one against whom probable grounds of suspicion are shewn of being the perpetrator of a felony actually committed. Common-sense fully sanctions this ordinance of the Law, for if a constable could not act promptly in such cases, the delinquent in nine times out of ten would escape.

The third case is where a body of sailors attacked and plundered a house, and assaulted the inmates. The constable in this case also took up the offenders when he not only received a reprimand but also a perwannah prohibiting him from further interference in such cases.

The Magistrate here again was clearly wrong. It is true that the constable having no warrant had no right to capture the parties if guilty only of an assault unaccompanied by wounding, and this appears to have mystified the Magistrate, but the sailors in the present case were clearly felons and perpetrators of a crime of an aggravated nature, stealing in a dwelling house, accompanied with violence to the persons of the inmates.

Such errors as these, we again would observe, if English Law and a better knowledge of that law prevailed more among those who administer justice in the Mofussil, would not so frequently occur.

COURIER, SEPTEMBER 19.

In the hurried perusal we were obliged to give yesterday to the defence delivered by Mr. Crawford, for his friend Captain Duff, we were not able duly to appreciate its merit, since then we have had a better opportunity, and think it so good that we shall reprint it without curtailment on Monday. We see that Captain Duff has been directed to rejoin his regiment at Aden. The evidence produced at his trial, and the nature of the testimony advanced to sustain the statements of Mr Gibbard, confirm us beyond doubt in the opinion we have always entertained of the character and conduct of this gentleman.

(*From a Native Correspondent.*)

We hear that the Commissioner of the Abkarry Department has nearly completed his preliminary arrangements for adopting a better, and it is hoped, a more efficient system of internal management for regulating this branch of the public revenue, which has been in a fluctuating state ever since the Dewanny of this country was granted to the Company. The difficulties which attend the introduction and enforcement of a well organized system in this Department, are so many that we must not feel surprised if we are told that the most strenuous exertions have been attended with but partial success. The variety and superabundance of deleterious drugs with which every part of India abounds, the ease with which they can be obtained to any extent without the knowledge of the public officers, the facility with which unlicensed stills can be got up and carried on, and above all, the gross corruptions of the subordinate amlahs from the guager to the peon, *all* interpose very great obstacles to the efficient management of the Abkarry revenue. As we are not acquainted with the precise nature of the new regulations which have been enacted for the attainment of this specific object, it would be presumption in us to hazard any opinion on their particular merits or demerits, their efficiency or inefficiency, but we must be permitted to remark that Regulation II, of 1802, Regulation X. of 1813, and Regulation VII. of 1824, are not sufficient to effectually check the mal-practices which have crept into this Department and which have hitherto been carried on with impunity.

Every day announces the manufacture and consumption of an increased quantity of spirituous liquors throughout Bengal, but this circumstance instead of producing a corresponding accession to the amount of public revenue, rather indicates, it is strange to say, a defalcation. This could not have been the case, were it not for the gross abuses, which have been heretofore suffered to remain unchecked and unreformed. We doubt not that through the operative virtue of a more efficient system, the influence of these lurking mal-practices might be at once counteracted, but no measure would work any practical reform, if precaution be not taken to entrust the duties of the department to such officers in the subordinate grade of the service, as may be fully relied upon for their integrity and fidelity, vigilance and activity. It is the acknowledged deficiency in these pre-requisites to public trusts, and not any inherent or irremediable defectiveness in the system, that has all along thwarted the best intentions of the legislature and paralysed its most strenuous efforts, to arrest the progress of general demoralization of a sensuous and depraved people by preventing the illicit manufacture and sale of ardent spirits, and imposing a heavy duty on their consumption.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, SEPT 22.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We state with much regret that a fatal accident took place on the river near Moulmain on the 27th July last. Three Officers of H. M's 62d. Foot, Messrs. Mackay, Fulton and Dickson, had engaged to take their passage to Tavoy on board the *Maingay*, for the benefit of change of air and scene, and were proceeding on board the Vessel when their boat being driven by the force of the current against the Ship's cable was suddenly upset; Messrs. Dickson and Mackay were fortunately enabled to lay hold of the cable and thus support themselves and the latter Gentleman catching a grasp of Mr. Fulton held him for some time above water but he being a good swimmer thought it best to trust to himself and broke away from his friend, when the force of the current instantly bore him down, and melancholy to relate, he was never more seen or heard of. The other two Officers were providentially rescued from their awful situation and returned on shore to relate the untimely loss of thair lamented comrade. We are informed by an Officer of H. M.'s 62d that the last way in which he endeavoured to save the deceased at his own great peril. Mr. Fulton was a son of Colonel Fulton, a gallant Peninsular Soldier and late of the 92d Highlanders.

LIEUTENANT SLACK.—We regret to announce the demise yesterday morning of Lieutenant Edward Slack, Deputy Superintendent of Government Roads.

THE HUSSAR HORSE LINES.—We are sorry to learn that the horses of the 15th Hussars had been but a few days picketted in the Lines lately remade at a very heavy expense to Government, when disease manifested itself, we believe of precisely the same type as that which for years past, from time to time caused such havoc amongst the horses of the 13th Dragoons, to the extent in the aggregate, if our memory do not deceive us, of about four hundred casualties. The horses of the Hussars were however almost immediately removed back to the Parade but not until five had died within two days and two more were dying, when our account was despatched on the 15th Instant. Strange to say, the malady has been almost confined entirely to one particular troop, but the horses of the Regiment have all fallen off in condition. This is truly unfortunate after such large sums have been laid out in the improvement of these lines, and which we believe were completely thrown away, for unless we are misinformed, and our Authority is a Medical Officer of eminent talent and great experience, the horses when in those Lines never breathe a pure air by reason of the place being surrounded with buildings, having the Barracks on one side, the Bazar on another, Houses and Gram boiling shed on a third, and Sick Stables on the fourth. Some people ascribe the disease to the water, but as the horses of the other mounted Corps at Bangalore are watered at the same place and the Hussars *only* suffer, it is very clear that such cannot be the cause of the disease. The question now, is, what means are to be adopted to render the Lines healthy, and from what we can learn, nothing but clearing a large space around is likely to be effectual: this, it is estimated, will cost 10,000 Rupees additional to what has been already laid out, but as such is only the value of fifteen or twenty horses the sooner Government determine on the outlay the better, for whilst they are *deliberating*, a number of men are constantly exposed on the Parade in Guard Tents, to the detriment of their health.

SPECTATOR, SEPTEMBER 19.

The Masonic Temple which has been gradually rising on the Beach near CAPPER'S, St. Thome, during the last year or two, has of late assumed a peculiarly neat and imposing aspect as regards its exterior, which has been nearly finished for some months past. We need hardly inform our readers, to most of whom the edifice must be familiar, that it consists of an upper and under story each containing a spacious and handsome apartment, with smaller offices at the north end. The exterior has a handsome verandah on three sides, surrounded by columns. The building is now completed, and within the last week the first Meeting of the brethren has been held within its walls. The annual Masonic Ball, we believe is intended to be given here with great *eclat* in December next, on the great festival of St. JOHN'S Day, when it is expected Mr. JOHN MORRIS, D P. G. M. on the coast of Coromandel, a most distinguished Brother of the Craft, the Right Honorable Lord ELPHINSTONE, Mr. WALTER ELLIOTT, Major HAVELOCK, the Honorable Captain GRAVES and other Brethren will be present—Mr. CHERRY and Major UNDERWOOD, the Architect, have been we understand most indefatigable in their exertion in the erection of the building, and the numerous arrangements connected therewith. The Masonic Ball of St. JOHN'S Day is well known to the Ladies of this Presidency, for its brilliance and the gallant attention ever shown to them by the brethren on this occasion. Hitherto this ball has necessarily been held in places temporarily appropriated to the purpose; on the ensuing anniversary the Masons will have the additional pleasure of receiving the Ladies in apartments better suited to the purpose, and under a roof permanently dedicated to Masonic ceremonies.

SPECTATOR, SEPTEMBER 23.

The *Owen Glendower*, we understand takes her departure for Calcutta to-morrow, with passengers as has had been expected; Sir ROBERT DICK, and his Aide-de-Camp Capt. FYFE proceeding thither by this opportunity. There is therefore little immediate prospect of obtaining tonnage for the conveyance of the 55th Regiment. The Steamer *Ganges* arrived from Calcutta this morning, the contents of her despatches to the Madras Government have not yet transpired, but we hear that she will shortly take her departure with the 2d Company of H. M. 55th.

It does not seem likely that this gallant corps will have much opportunity of gathering laurels in the mountains of Nepaul, as although inclined to act aggressively a short time since when they thought our hands were full elsewhere; the Nepaulese have latterly been more submissive, and will probably go any length to escape the impending chastisement. We trust however that the Indian Government will exact very severe terms as a punishment for their late unprovoked agression upon our frontier—terms which will diminish their power, if not their will, to act in a similar manner again.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 25.

STEAMER GANGES.—The little Steamer *Ganges* arrived in the roads on Wednesday morning: she comes, we hear, for the purpose of taking on board treasure and will leave this port to-morrow evennig with 30 Lacks on return to Calcutta.

CIVIL ITEMS.—We regret to learn that Mr. Bruce is obliged by ill health to proceed to the Cape. He has taken his passage, we hear, in the Larkins. Mr. Underwood will officiate as Post Master General during Mr. Bruce's absence. We are sorry to hear of the death of Mr. Durmergue of the Civil service.

MOULMAIN.—The Moonsoon has been heavier this year in the Tenasserim Provinces than any of the British residents remember having experienced before. The rain, says our Correspondent, has actually fallen in torrents, accompanied by occasional squalls, one of which, a kind of whirlwind rushed through the centre of the 63rd Barracks and instantaneously carried the roof off one of them but without doing further injury. A lately erected Pagoda also came down bodily, the rain having sapped its foundation, and the force of the wind was so excessive that fears were entertained that the houses would be unroofed thereby, as the best of them are frail concerns, and but little calculated to resist the sharp blasts that assail them. The heavy rains however disagreeable to individuals have, it seems, been of great general benefit to the Country, the agriculture of which is described as most flourishing. The setting in of the Monsoon has also generally contributed to the salubrity of the climate and caused the immediate abatement of the sickness which had previously been productive of several casualties at the station.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S SERVICE.—The following General Orders have been published to the Nizam's Army:—

"Residency 19th Augt. 1840.

"Lieut. Abbott having passed the required examination in Hindoostanee, is confirmed as Adjutant to the Cavalry.

Captain Commandant Yolland has leave to proceed to Bombay on Sick Certificate, and to resign the Nizams's Service from the date of the departure of the October Steamer.

Captain and Commandant FitzGerald on the departure of Captain Yolland will assume charge of the 2nd Company, Artillery at Aurungabad until further orders.

Captain Loyd of the 1st Company Artillery is directed to proceed to Hingolee and assume charge of the 3rd Company Artillery as a temporary arrangement. The Wings of the 4th Cavalry will exchange stations on the 1st December next and pay for September will be issued, previously to marching."

MAULMAIN.

MAULMAIN CHRONICLE, AUGUST 12.

There is a report in the place that nearly the whole of the City of Amarapoora was destroyed by fire, a few days after the ceremony of the king's coronation had been gone through. If true, the present king will have commenced his reign under very inauspicious circumstances. An earthquake that threw down almost every brick building in and around the Capital, shortly after his assumption of power, and now the Capital itself destroyed by fire so immediately after his confirmation on the throne, will make his superstitious subjects look about them, expecting something wonderfully calamitous during his reign. The report, however, of this fire requires corroboration.

There is also a report of the death of the Myo-woon of Rangoon, from the disease under which he had long been suffering.

It is now, we believe, about five years, since attempts on any considerable scale began to be made, to introduce among the natives of these Provinces, the efficient means of education in the English and vernacular languages. We cannot say that these benevolent attempts have been met by the natives generally with that cordial feeling of interest in the subject, or that so great a degree of success has been realized, as would satisfy the most zealous in so good an undertaking; but the gradual advance which has been made and the aspect which the cause of education is beginning to assume, are gratifying and worthy of being placed more directly under public observation than they have hitherto been. To some of our readers the fact may be equally new and interesting, that in every Province of Tenasserim schools have been established apparently on a permanent basis, for the education of native children in the English and vernacular languages. Two of these seminaries are supported by Government and are under the direction of the Committee of Public

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Instruction, and there are several others which owe their origin to the benevolent efforts of the American Missionaries. In the former, one at Maulmain and the other at Mergui, there are, we learn, about 140 pupils, whose attention is chiefly directed towards the acquisition of the English language, not, however, to the exclusion of the Burmese. In the various Missionary schools there are probably about 200 pupils, consisting of Burmese and Karens. In these schools the vernacular languages, the Burmese and Karen, are for the most part taught, though in some of them the English is not omitted. A considerable proportion of the number of the pupils in these schools consists of Karens, among whom the labours of the Missionaries have been attended with considerable success, and to whom these wild and singular inhabitants of the forest are indebted for the gift of letters, one of the greatest blessings that can descend upon a people. To the above enumeration we may add a day and boarding school lately established at Maulmain by one of the Missionaries, in which the English is exclusively taught to both sexes, the number of pupils being, as we have been informed, about sixty.

It is gratifying thus to learn, that on this coast, which, but a few years ago was almost a wilderness, in which the voice of civilized man had been seldom heard, some four or five hundred of the rising generation, many of whom had no other medium than oral for expressing their thoughts, are diligently engaged in the pursuit of knowledge, and are subjected to a system of education inevitably tending to their intellectual and moral improvement.

In this brief notice of the commencement of education on European principles in these provinces, there is much to encourage the benevolent mind. It may appear to many that the natives here have not so eagerly seized the proffered boon, as they have done at the Presidencies and in some other places in India; yet we are not sure, if a calculation were made, that the ratio of pupils to the number of families would be found less than it is in other provinces under the Indian Government. But even should our conjecture on this point prove erroneous, there is reason to hope that ere long the Burmese will be more inclined to embrace the advantages of mental improvement, and that the liberal provision of the Government for the object of education will be more and more appreciated. Perseverance will overcome even the apathy of the Burmese in the work of moral culture. They do not appear to have any religious scruples against the introduction of European science among them. The chief resistance it meets with lies in their characteristic mental inertia, which perhaps ought to be rather regarded as an effect of early habits of idleness and vicious parental indulgence than as a natural infirmity. The system of education (if so it may be called) as pursued in their Kyoungs, is but little calculated to bring into action and invigorate by use and study their mental powers; so that, while physically they grow up to be men, in understanding they are babes.

There is reason to believe that schools on the European system might be greatly increased, if adequate teachers could be found; but we understand in this particular some considerable difficulty is likely to be experienced, as persons, competent to so important a trust, having a suitable knowledge of the vernacular language, are not easily obtained for the purpose. It is to be hoped, however, that the schools, which already exist, will create men capable of engaging in the work.

Return to Maulmain from the Interior.

I returned to Maulmain from the Interior in April, floated gently down the Salween, save and except ever and anon when hurried down the falls with incredible velocity, creating [illegible] ed with that of launching and that of what one feels in clinging at the deck of an India-man, when scudding under the gentle sway of the Fore-Sail with the Lee Cat-Head not more than two feet above water, amidst rocks and shoals in the Chinese Seas [illegible] of anxiety.

The rain had fallen, the mountains were clothed in a light shade of green, which at the time of my passing up had not a vestage. The Shans at the different villages were about to return to Zimmay with slaves purchased at Karen-nea. The slaves, some Karen wove cloth, and small quantity of cotton constituted the whole of their return produce. I ascended the Toung-yien, which at this time of the year is very rapid, the whole way to the Melongay River. The Toung-yien is alternately shallow, rapid and deep, its dark waters moving sluggishly along. About 30 miles up the river, on the left bank, there is a water fall of no great height, which has a very pretty effect The water no sooner descends over the cliff, than it divides into a hundred qualities which extend over the surrounding vegetable matter both dead and alive. Leaves that have been drawn over the fall are incrusted and every fibre perceptible; sticks and bamboos the same; Willow growing at the water's edge has the appearance of coral, the stem and branches incrusted. I saw two falls in the Karen-nea country that had the same petrifying quality. Ten miles further brought me to the ferry; here the road crosses from Maulmain to Zimmay. Here were some Shans and Toung-zoo traders attempting to cross over to the Shan side; one poor fellow lost his life by getting into the eddy, crossing with a bullock, and another lost a quantity of book-muslin by the upsetting of his raft. They were very thankful for my boat, and had I arrived ten minutes sooner, I should have saved the goods, and in all probability, the man's life. The road to Maulmain is up the bed of a rocky mountain stream, at the expiration of an hour you arrive at a high piece of ground that had once been cleared to considerable extent, and is still very open, being at present studded with topes of bamboos, surrounded by short grass and a few small trees; here are the remains of a large tank. From thence you wind round a hill and descend into a little valley.

After passing a low brush wood with high trees, you arrive at a stream running south-easterly, delivering its waters into the Toung-yien by a circuitous route to the east. Previous to crossing the creek you are amidst mangoe trees, with the remaining symptoms of a town or village having been once in the vicinity,—I have passed this creek many times but never saw it dry. This valley holds out every facility for cultivation, since, save very little jungle in places, extends with a gentle inclination to the waters of the stream. You wind through the valley some hours, passing a tributary stream or two, no hill or mountain breaks the view to the westward to a great distance; the stream takes its rise in that direction. Continuing your way to the southward you ascend a hill by a winding road, no great height; on the summit you cross a small brook which directs its course westerly, and is immediately joined with the main branch of the Yim-bine River, running in a S. W. direction. From hence you begin to descend more or less, sometimes crossing, at other times verging on the river, until you reach a path that takes you to the Salween. I proceeded down the river and arrived at the Trocla Pass at sun set. Here I was surprised at a noise resembling the rush of a mighty wind, which I found to proceed from many millions of bats just commencing their nightly flight through a passage from a large cave on the Burman side, ten feet in diameter. To give you an idea of their numbers, it was a quarter of an hour ere the last bat left the cave. They took a course towards the Zingal Mountain, a south-west direction; the advance party seemed to have reached the foot of it ere the rear had left the cave: they were in one continued line in that direction, still preserving a compact body as when leaving the cave. Bats fly very fast, allowing them 36 miles an hour, the line would be nine miles in extent. I reached Maulmain from the Pass in one day.

ROVER.

CEYLON.

HERALD, SEPT. 15.

H. Wright Esq. who has been lately appointed Treasurer of the Island, was sworn in Member of the Executive Council on Saturday last.

A very numerous Meeting of the supporters of the *Friend in Need Society* took place last night in the Wolfendhal Church. His Excellency the Governor in the Chair, Mr. Bridgnell the Secretary read the report of the Committee for the last year—a very well drawn up document. We regret that our space will not admit of our publishing the Report of the proceedings in this days issue, but we hope to lay it before our readers on Friday.

The Chief Justice suggested that it would be well if in connection with the Blind Asylum, which he proposed to establish at the last Meeting, a Lunatic Asylum and a Leper Hospital be founded on this rising Island.

The Rev. Mr. Baily next made a few observations on the propriety of Sir Anthony's views, but as regards a *Leper Hospital* he was aware of the existence of one already in Ceylon.—Several other Gentlemen present took part in the proceedings.—The church was crowded in all parts by ladies and gentlemen deeply interested in the prosperity of the Institution and the Meeting did not break up till after 10 o'clock.

We were, as we anticipated, highly gratified with the treat afforded on Friday last by our Amateurs of of the 95th Regiment. We perceived several improvements which though perhaps not very conspicuous to a careless eye, yet, to an experienced one, evince the professing improvement of this little "palace of fun." The "Falls of Clyde," excited great interest and drew down great applause. The Gipsey song. (we understand by a Mr. Lomas, his first appearance upon the Colombo Boards) was very natural and very characteristic. The Gipsey party recalled some youthful days hallowed in the palace of memory. With indescribable pleasure did the mind revert to those boyish hours of recreation, when freed from restraint, we strolled through woods to gather, in stained cap, the juicy blackberry, or the yellow headed nut and dropped unexpectedly on a Gipsy party. With what palpitation did we listen to the black eyed necromancer as she unfolded the roll of our future life: and how archly would the smile curl round the youthful lip, when the name of *her*, destined to tread through the mazes of life with us, was named by the *expounder* of our fate. All these reminiscences were called up, upon beholding the performance of last Friday's first piece. The Country-dance was very *rural* and brought to mind the innocent days of our Grandmothers.

The after piece "The Ghost," is, we confess one of the most amusing laughter causing pieces of the sort we ever witnessed. The assumed grief of master and man was truly unique, and the dread of a "Ghost" worked upon the simple mind to a very judicious degree. We have seen many subjects of [illegible] but we never saw [illegible] made to persuade the old gentleman to his face, that he was an inhabitant of the land of spirits.—Mrs. Gerrigson danced a Hornpipe with great spirit, and grace and was loudly and warmly applauded.

The audience expressed much approbation, repeatedly, during the after piece, and went home in great glee. All we regret is that our Amateur's nights of performances, are so few and so long between. We understand that the same two pieces are to be repeated on Friday next, by *particular desire*. Why such innocent amusements should call forth the animadversions of "the would-be-thought-righteous," we cannot divine, except we quote after Liston (of the Cabinet,) "Dat veniam cervis, vexat censura Columbas." We trust that our Amateurs may have as respectable and numerous an audience as they had on the last evening's performance. We were sorry to be deprived of the presence of Miss McCreath last Friday, occasioned by slight indisposition.

European Intelligence.

JOHN BULL, JULY 12.

ANDREW JACKSON, ex-President of the United States, will be food for all future historians. He is essentially a "Reformer," *id est* a revolutionist. Although supported by millions of men, he is, in truth, among mankind, a *lusus natura*.

His only patriotism appears to be hatred of Great Britain. Every line of the following extract from his letter in reply to the people of Ohio, inviting him to join their orgies on the 4th of July, breathes this spirit:—

"It is particularly gratifying to me, gentlemen, to be assured by your Legislature that the grounds on which I rested my opposition to the encroachments of the money power are regarded with favour by the people of Ohio. The dangers of that power, now more evident because they are brought closer to the observation and business concerns of all classes of our citizens, form, in my judgment, the only cloud in our political horizon. In all other respects the influences adverse to the genius of our institutions seem to have yielded to the demands of the people, and such I doubt not will be the case of those wielded by the money power as soon as the public voice has an opportunity of acting upon them. All that we have to do on this subject is to persevere a little longer, maintaining the doctrines of the Constitution and the suggestions of common sense. *We know that our fathers who framed the Constitution gave to Congress no powers to charter a Bank, and we cannot err, therefore, in saying, that if our Government had never departed from their example, we should have none of the evils which now afflict us in consequence of Bank suspensions and an irredeemable paper currency.* We know that if the Government deposited none of the money of the people with Banks, those institutions would have no power to endanger the safety of the public treasure, or to influence improperly questions of public policy. We know that Banks do not make money, but only circulate their paper emissions, which must be good or bad according to their capacity to redeem them with specie; and hence that there can be no confidence in them as long as they maintain the right to suspend specie payments at pleasure.

"*From such truths, it appears to me to be self-evident that there is now no relief for the people but in the adoption of the independent Treasury recommended by the present Administration of the General Government.* By this plan, the financial operations of the Treasury will be simplified, and the people will have the strongest guarantee that the money which is raised from them by taxation will be applied *according to the requirements of the Constitution.* If, in addition to this reform in our financial system, Congress would, at the same time, pass a general bankrupt law, by which the Banks which are now in existence, or may be hereafter chartered by the States, would be bound to make an equitable distribution of their effects to their creditors when they refuse to redeem their notes with specie, it cannot be doubted that there would be an end to the evils of a depreciated paper currency. These measures being adopted, but little time would be requisite to enable those Banking institutions which are sound to regain the public confidence; and the labour of the country, the forming manufacturing, and mechanic interests would soon revive—*that credit system which is based on real capital, and which goes hand in hand with the labour and enterprise of our citizens would be enlarged, not diminished, by the operation of these measures.*"

On the same principle that the Devil cites Scripture for his purpose, does ANDREW JACKSON in his letter let fly some homestrokes of truth well worthy of the consideration of the Committee on Banking Affairs now sitting in the House of Commons.

At present it is our intention to show—to prove, in fact, that the Sub-Treasury scheme of the United States Government is the offspring of ANDREW JACKSON'S mind, from which fact our readers will naturally infer its object; and woe to England if the proofs of this fact should be treated lightly by British statesmen. While perusing the whole of what follows, these words, from the above letter, must never be out of the reader's mind, namely—"*Our fathers who framed the Constitution gave to Congress* NO *power to charter a Bank.*"

The date of the letter from which those words are taken, is May, 1840—mind the date — because here is an extract from ANDREW JACKSON'S first annual Message after he became President, dated December, 1829:—

"The charter of the Bank of the United States expires in 1836, and its stockholders will most probably apply for a renewal of their privileges. In order to avoid the evils resulting from precipitancy, in a measure involving such important principles, and such deep pecuniary interest, I feel that I cannot, in justice to the parties interested, too *soon* present it to the consideration of the Legislature and the people. Both the constitutionality and the expediency of the law creating this Bank are *well questioned by a large portion of our fellow-citizens*; and it must be *admitted by all*, that it has failed in the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency.

"Under these circumstances, if such an institution is deemed essential to the fiscal operations of the Government, *I submit to the wisdom of the Legislature*, whether a national one, founded upon *the credit of the Government and its revenues*, might not be devised, which would avoid all constitutional difficulties, and, at the same time, secure all the advantages to Government and the country that were expected to result from the present Bank."

[illegible] a Bedlamite or a "political economist," that a Bank founded on national "*revenues*" is a scheme for robbing all creditor-nations as perfect, as the Scotch scheme of "cash credit" and "cautioners," *has been* to [illegible] creditor-England.

In the ensuing year, namely, December, 1830, ANDREW JACKSON'S annual Message contained this morceau:—

"The importance of the principles involved in the inquiry, whether it will be proper to recharter the Bank of the United States, requires that I should again call the attention of Congress to the subject. Nothing has occurred to lessen in any degree the dangers which many of our citizens apprehend from that institution, as at *present organised*. In the spirit of improvement and *compromise* which distinguishes our country and its institutions so it becomes us to inquire *whether it be not possible to secure the advantages afforded by the present Bank through the agency of a Bank of the United States, so modified in its principles* as to obviate Constitutional and other objections.

"It is thought practicable to organise such a Bank with the necessary officers *as a branch of the Treasury Department*, based on the public and individual deposites, without power to make loans or purchase property, which shall remit the funds of the Government; and the expense of which may be paid, if thought advisable, by allowing its officers *to sell bills of exchange*, to private individuals, at a moderate premium Not being a corporate body, having no stockholders debtors, and property, and but few officers, it would not be obnoxious to the constitutional objections which are urged against the present Bank; and having no means to operate on the hopes, fears, or interests of large masses of the community, it would be shorn of the influence which makes that Bank formidable."

We pray the reader's special attention to the last sentence in this extract. Think of a national Bank such as ROBESPIERRE'S, founded on the nation's revenues, and selling *bill of exchange* being "*shorn of influence!*" Theres Jacksonism for you!

In the annual Message of ANDREW JACKSON, dated December, 1831, we read thus:—

"Entertaining the opinions *heretofore* expressed in relation to the Bank of the United States, *as at present organised*, I felt it my duty, in my former messages, frankly to disclose them, in order that the attention of the Legislature and the people should be seasonably directed to that important subject, and that it might be considered and finally disposed of, in a manner best calculated to promote the ends of the Constitution, and subserve the public interests."

In 1832, both Houses of Congress passed the Bill for re-chartering the United States' Bank when ANDREW JACKSON put his "veto, upon it; and on the 10th of July, in this year, he "vetoed" both Houses of Congress in these words:—

"A Bank of the United States is, in many respects, convenient for the Government and useful to the people. Entertaining this opinion and deeply impressed by the existing Bank are unauthorised by the Constitution, subversive of the rights of the State, and dangerous to the liberties of the people, I felt it my duty, at an early period of my administration to call the attention of Congress to the practicability *of organising an institution*, combining all *its advantages*, and divesting these objections. I sincerely regret that in the act before me, I can perceive none of those modifications of the Bank Charter which are necessary, in my opinion, to make it compatible with justice, with sound policy, or with the Constitution of our country.

"That a Bank of the United States, competent to all the duties which may be required by Government, might be so organised as not to infringe upon our own delegated powers, or the reserved rights of the States, I do not entertain *a doubt*. Had the Executive been called upon to furnish *the project of such an institution, the duty would have been cheerfully performed.* In the absence of such a call, it is obviously proper that he should confine himself to pointing out those prominent features in the Act presented, which in his opinion, make it incompatible with the Constitution and sound policy."

Commenting in the Senate on this passage, the celebrated Senator from Kentucky, Mr. CLAY, delivered himself thus:—

"I have heard the President's hostility to Banks ascribed to some collision which he had with one of them during the late war, at the city of New Orleans; and it is possible that may have home influence upon his mind. The immediate cause, more probably, was the refusal of that perverse and unaccommodating gentleman Nick Biddle, to turn out of the office of President of the New Hampshire branch of the Bank of the United States, at the instance of his Excellency Isaac Hill, in the summer of 1829, that giant-like person, Jeremiah Mason—giant in body, and giant in mind. War and strife, endless war and strife, personal or national, foreign or domestic, were the aliments of the late President's existence War against the Banks, war against France, and strife and contention with a countless number of individuals. The wars with Black Hawk and the Seminoles were scarcely a luncheon for his voracious appetite. And he made his exit from public life, denouncing war and vengeance against Mexico and the State Banks."

We take leave to add one word to Mr. CLAY'S graphic description of ANDREW JACKSON. Mr. CLAY omits the word ENGLAND!

To conclude for the present. We entreat the reader, after *studying* the foregoing, to bear also in mind that MARTIN VAN BUREN is pledged to "*tread in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor whom, to have* SERVED, *is glory enough*"—*that the same* MARTIN VAN BUREN *was elected, and, will be re-elected President of the United States should there be another President, by reason of that* PLEDGE.

VARIETIES.

MAXIMS OF BISHOP MIDDLETON.—Persevere against discouragement. Keep your temper. Employ leisure in study, and always have some work on hand. Be punctual and methodical in business, and never procrastinate. Never be in a hurry. Preserve self-possession, and do not be talked out of a conviction. Rise early, and be an economist of time. Maintain dignity, without the appearance of pride; manner is something with everybody, and everything with some. Be guarded in discourse; attentive, & slow to speak. Never acquiesce in immoral or pernicious opinions. Be not forward to assign reasons to those who have no right to ask. Think nothing in conduct unimportant or indifferent. Rather set than follow examples. Practise strict temperance; and in [illegible] transactions.

HOW TO KEEP A BIRTH-DAY.—There is a man down South who celebrates his birth-day by paying for all his newspapers.—*American paper.* [A very good plan; we wish some of our country subscribers would do the same. We should then decidedly wish them many *returns of the day.*]—*Sydney paper.*

ADVICE TO PARENTS.—Rear up your lads like nails, and they'll not only go through the world, but you may clench 'em on t'other side.

A DOCTOR'S ADVICE TO A PATIENT.—A man of property (an American author) who had for years been ailing his stomach, at last found his health in a rapid decline. Nature could endure it no longer, he went to consult the celebrated Dr. Spring, of Watertown, Massachusetts. He stated the symptoms of his case so clearly that the learned physician could not mistake the nature of the disease. "I can cure you, sir," said he, "if you will follow my advice." The patient promised most implicitly to do so. "Now," said the doctor, "you must steal a horse." "What! steal a horse?" "Yes—you must steal a horse. You will then be arrested, convicted, and placed in a situation where your diet and regimen it will be such, that in short time your health will be perfectly restored.

DANDIES.—As I was passing Wes[illegible] Street the other day, I was very much amused at a few remarks made by two urchins who were trotting on before me. My lad just met some of our modern dandies whose upper lip was pretty considerably shaded with dark grisly-looking hair.

"What's that?" asked the younger lad.

"That," replied the other why that—that is, I don't know what they eat, but it belongs to the caravan."

"To the caravan? why I wonder how it got lost—perhaps it will bite."

"No, I guess not—poke a lick at it and see." Not at all afraid, the young'un did run after it, and coolly pocked a stick at

"You impertinent little rascal," exclaimed the exquisite, turning suddenly round, "Desist, or I'll chastise you, damme if I will not."

"Hey" cried the astonished urchin.

"Hay—yes you jaw, you'r, ill-bred, illiterate scamp; I'll absquatulate you in an instant," and raising his foot too suddenly, to effect his purpose, as ill luck would have it, a seam gave way, and one leg of his pantaloons was entirely ripped apart.

"Burst his boiler" screamed the lads, and away they scampered.

PLEASANT TRAVELLER.—In Edinburgh resides a gentleman, who has huge, though not so witty, as Falstaff. It is his custom when he travels to book two places, and thus secure half the inside of the coach to himself. He once sent his servant to book him to Glasgow. The man returned with the following pleasing intelligence:—I've booked you, sir; there weren't two inside places left, so I booked you *one in* and *one out*.—*Wit of the West.*

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